THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ENGLAND.

What She Says About the International Squabble on the Alabama Claims—Further Press Criticisms on Sumner's Speech.

The London newspapers still keep up an incessant fire of criticism on Senator Sumner's Alabama claims speech. For three consecutive days the London *Times* assailed the Senator's position, each day growing warmer in its work. On the 3d instant it had a leader on the subject, from which the following extracts are made:—

If the speech of Mr. Sumner against the Alabama claims treaty purported to be a mere expression of personal opinion, we might have reported it without comment. When indictments of this kind are drawn up by an individual, on his own responsibility, against a whole nation, they are best answered by a dignified silence. Mr. Sumner, however, fills no ordinary position in the United States Legislature. His speech, though delivered in secret session, was forthwith published by order of the Senate, and has already been republished in this country. His sentiments were not only adopted expressly by several of his colleagues, but afterwards received an apparent ratification from an almost unanimous vote. * * * To say that Mr. Sumner's speech falls short of the impartiality to be expected of a judge or a statesman is to do it more than justice, for it too often transgresses the rules of professional advocacy. One instance of this unfairness is the omission of all reference to any liability on the part of France. Another is the one-sided estimate which he submits of the effects produced by the war on British and American trade. If all the possible gains of British shipowners by the war rates of insurance in the United States are to be reckoned up against us, why is Mr. Sumner entirely silent as to the ascertained losses suffered by our cotton trade and manufactures? Does he suppose that no pressure was put on our Government, not without a good pretext, to pronounce the blockade ineffective, and does he count for nothing the sacrifice to our national good faith represented by the Lancashire distress? Again, when he strings together the boisterous partisanship of Mr. Laird's friends with "the cheers of a British passenger-ship crossing the path of the Alabama," and treats both as conclusive proofs of national complicity with the South, does he take no account of the fact that no popular meeting was ever held to countenance the South, or of the eloquent appeals made on behalf of his own cause? He does, indeed, notice these appeals, but only to point his attacks upon the English nation, which he chooses to identify with a particular section of English society, and not with its government or its most representative men. With a like want of candor, he alludes to Mr. Goldwin Smith's vigorous protests against Southern proclivities, but forbears to refer to a recent letter by the same writer, defending the British Government against the accusation of having been actuated by them. In short, he studiously labors to put the worst construction on every act of Great Britain, sometimes interpreting it by the language of irresponsible critics, and sometimes by the *ex post facto* test of consequences; now judging it by the loftiest principles of international morality, and then by the most technical rules of the common law. Having done so, he assures us that his invectives have been wrung from him by a sense of duty; that he has long suppressed his feelings; and that it is but lately that our liabilities have revealed themselves in their true enormity. During the war and for some time thereafter it was impossible to state them. The mass of a mountain cannot be measured at its base. The observer must occupy a certain distance, and this rule of perspective is justly applicable to damages which are vast beyond precedent. Whether Mr. Sumner has succeeded in reaching a point of view from which he can see the question in its real proportions, the world must now decide. To us he seems to have greatly weakened the case originally presented by Mr. Adams. Before that case is again considered it will need to be carefully stripped of Mr. Sumner's passionate arguments in aggravation of damages. Thus limited, it will be entertained by the British Government and people with a sincere desire to satisfy any legitimate demands which can be established against us either in a court of equity or in a court of honor.

The London *Herald* of the same date devotes a column to the sensation of the day. From the following extract the general tone of the article may be judged:—

We are glad to find that Mr. Sumner rests his whole case on the supposed wrong done to the Union by this recognition of Southern belligerency, because his argument in this particular is so untenable that even the most fanatical Northerner must see the hollowness of it. While the Americans are proposing to recognize the independence of Cuba, an island ruled by a Spanish governor and held by a Spanish army, in which an insurrection has broken out which is yet in its infancy, they cavil at our Government for having admitted as belligerents a people whose ports had been declared by the Northern President to be in a state of blockade, against whom he proceeded after the method and with the courtesies of a regular war, a people which maintained its separate government for the better part of four years, and brought into the field an army of half a million of men. Instead of blaming us for the strictly legal and impartial position assumed by our Government in this crisis, the friends of the Union owe us thanks for not having recognized, as we well might have done, and as an influential ally invited us to do, the independence o the Confederacy and the destruction of the Union.

The London *Telegraph*, after seriously thinking the subject over, comes to the conclusion that:—

In plain English, whether for good or evil, we decline to accept Mr. Sumner as the deliberately authorized spokesman of the final American judgment. * * * * The real importance of the Senator's address consists not in its practical application, but in the state of popular feeling which its delivery presupposes. As a matter of fact we cannot doubt that Mr. Sumner expressed the opinion of numbers among his fellow countrymen when he declared that England had been the "naval base" of the Confederacy; that the Rebellion had been kept alive, if not called into being, by the expectation of English intervention; and that the civil war would have ended two years earlier if it had not been for the support afforded from this country. We are not now discussing the justice of these assumptions, and we refrain from dwelling on the other side of the account as it stands between England and America. Just or unjust, such a conviction as we have described is popularly entertained throughout a considerable portion of the United States, and it would be idle to hope that any argument on our side would shake the common belief of the hour. Even if the English nation took exactly the same view of its conduct as Mr. Sumner, we do not see what more we could possibly do than offer restitution for any specific injury which we can be proved to have inflicted. This we have already offered, as the Senator for Massachusetts himself admits; and, if the Americans decline our offer there is nothing more to be done on our side. If we consented to adopt any form of apology which Mr. Sumner might dictate, and if we offered to pay any sum which he might consider a fair equivalent for our misdoings, we should not thereby remove the feeling so prevalent in America that we turned against the Union in the hour of its trial. Time, and time alone, can remove that feeling; and we believe this country will best serve the cause of peace and amity by attaching little weight to compliments, on the one hand, such as those with which Mr. Reverdy Johnson has lately overloaded us, or to scolding, on the other, like that of which Mr. Sumner has just given us a specimen.

The London Daily *News* again reviews the speech in these terms:—

There can be no doubt that the tendency of a speech like this, by a man of Mr. Sumner's eminence, is of a nature to produce in certain circumstances a grave situation. At present nothing has been done the consequences of which it is not in President Grant's power to control. At the same time it is not too early to point out what must be the effect of declarations of this kind if they receive any sanction from those who are the official representatives of the United States towards this country. The character of a long train of argument which leads up to impossible demands is not neutralized by a few words of good-will thrown in at the close, and the practical conclusions which flow from Mr. Sumner's speech leave very little room indeed for effusive sentiment. Our private letters from the United States inform us that by thoughtful Americans Mr. Sumner's speech is freely criticised, and that his preposterous doctrine of consequential damage is repudiated even by his own constituents and partisans. But by the general public his speech has been received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Sumner's speech has been chiefly welcomed as a protest against the complacent tone of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's English speeches, and the friendly attitude he so easily took up with reference to the most malignant enemies of his country.

We will not, however, indulge in conjectures. Mr. Motley will soon be here with authority to speak in General Grant's name, and we shall then have at least the satisfaction of dealing with a Minister whose words will express the mind of his country. The President is now at the height of his power. He has done nothing to forfeit the confidence which he won in the field, and of which his election was so striking a manifestation. The people will go with him in whatever course he may lead, even if it should be one certain to entail great sacrifices, and involve the temporary return of evils from which the republic has suffered most severely.

Englishmen of course can have nothing to say to any decision which the Government and people of the American Union may think called for by their honor and interests. But we are sure we may express the confidence and expectation of the whole country that the Queen's Government will maintain a firm position against all exorbitant demands, of whatever nature they may be. Our Government has been supported in a policy of conciliation and concession for reasons of which, happen what may, we shall never be ashamed; but there is a line beyond which concession is weakness and renunciation of duty. Mr. Motley, or whoever else may be sent here to represent the United States, will find the same honorable desire for peace and the same good-will towards his country which dictated our part in the treaty rejected at Washington; but the Queen's Government would disappoint the expectation of the country and prove itself unworthy of its trust if it did not entirely and firmly repel every attempt to trespass upon the honor and right of the nation. We have done what lay in us to compose disputes and settle difficulties which grew up far more out of the unhappy circumstances of the time than out of any want of good feeling towards the American republic; now it is for the Government of the United States to consider what it owes to the cause of peace, justice, and international law.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

As by further appointment, counsel were in Court this morning to discuss the 27th section of the new Registry law, the Court having been requested to express their views upon the nature of the assessors under it.

Henry M. Phillips, Esq., in place of Mr. Biddle, and William L. Hirst, Esq., appeared on behalf of the Democratic Assessors, and Charles M Gibbons, Esq., as amicus curiæ.

The particular section under consideration requires the Assessors, by the 30th day of June, to make out alphabetical lists of every hotel, tavern, restaurant, and sailors' boarding-house, designating such place by its street and number, assessing a county tax upon each qualified elector keeping such hotel, etc., but are not to put upon such list any boarder at such hotel, etc., who is not a qualified elector, having a legal residence in the division.

And another section provides that all laws relating to the collection of personal taxes and elections in the city of Philadelphia inconsistent with this law are repealed.

Mr. Phillips, who opened the argument, thought the Legislature had fallen into the error of considering taxes as for no other purpose than to give the right to vote, for by this provision they had taken from the assessors' lists large numbers of taxable persons who might be at such places as designated in the law, but not yet have the residence required; and this, moreover, reduced the representation of the city, by reducing the number of taxables.

But, considering the 27th section, he could not believe the construction the true one which included in the exclusion from the lists not only those who are mere boarders, but also *bona fide* lodgers; for this would be to disfranchise a large number of honest citizens who live here from year to year, and whose only residence may be at a hotel. Such construction was obviously unjust, and he thought could not be sustained. But he thought the proper interpretation would be to say that, though mere boarders had not a legal residence, and should therefore be omitted from the list, yet lodgers had such residence and were entitled to be included upon the list, and the law would become perfectly intelligible and reconcilable by the court in interpreting it, directing the assessors that while they refuse to put on the list mere boarders at these houses, yet they shall not omit the names of lodgers who were qualified electors.

Mr. Gibbons, who framed the act, after reviewing the system of fraud that was practised under the old law, by which tavern-keepers and other like persons, whose houses contained not more than four rooms, were enabled to put upon the list fifty names, and import strangers to vote under them, and stating that his motive in drawing up this law was to prevent such outrages, and make election contests determinable by the election judges' returns, and not by six months or a year's legal struggle in the courts, by appointing for each division two assessors, one of each political party, who are particularly enjoined to refuse such names, and who should watch each other strictly, to prevent a repetition of this outrage. After premising these views, he thought he could safely defy any intelligent and fair-minded man to read this act through, and point out how it was possible to disfranchise any single qualified voter.

This exclusion referred to the first list, which was to be pested in the most conspicuous part of each division for weeks before the election. Here every *bona fide* boarder and other qualified elector was enabled to see whether he was upon the list, and if he was not, he was afforded ample opportunity of being placed upon the subsequent list. These lists are to be revised by the assessors and returned to the City Commissioners, accompanied by affidavits that every person therein named is a qualified elector, to the best of their knowledge and belief. The Court was asked, he thought, by Mr. Phillips to put a construction upon this law which would effectually defeat its good objects; to say that where the name is given as that of a boarder it is to be omitted, but that where the name was presented as that of a lodger it should be received upon the first list, and thus enable the sailor boarding-house keeper to give in fifty false "lodgers," just as, under the old law, he could give that many boarders.

Mr. Hirst here followed, and said that when he was omitted from the list because he chooses to live at a hotel, it would not do to tell him that he might get upon the extra list by going before the canvassers and proving by the oaths of two householders that he is entitled to be put upon it. When the Constitution gave to every citizen the right to vote, it contemplated throwing around him no such unjust difficulties. And because it had been said that persons had voted last year who were not entitled to vote, this Court would not say that persons who had the right to vote should be excluded this year. He thought and confidently hoped that the most liberal construction would be put upon the law.

The Court held the matter under advisement.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

G. W. Riley, to use, vs. Bunker Brothers & Co. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of an oil contract.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Thayer.

F. & G. A. Henkels vs. Frank Granello. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiffs, $778 96.

John Fullerton vs. James Arbuthnot. An action to recover rent arrear. The defense set up that there were two persons claiming as landlord, the plaintiff being one; and that defendant offered to pay him rent, but he refused to receive it or to acknowledge him as tenant. Verdict for defendant.

Alexander Crow vs. Frederick G. and Charles T. Wolbert. This was an action to recover damages for the obstruction of a twenty feet street, running between Callowhill and Hamilton, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, plaintiff owning one of the lots bounded by this street. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The second period of the May term was opened this morning, and the attention of the Court was engaged with the applications made for excuse from service upon the petit jury.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The May term of this court for jury trials was commenced this morning. John M. Ogden, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, who were instructed generally as to their duties and dismissed to business. The list was called in order to see what cases were ready for trial.

The following cases were submitted without evidence and verdicts taken by consent:—

The United States vs. one steam engine, claimed by Patrick McDonald. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. spirits, claimed by Michael Haggerty. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. tobacco, claimed by J. Kensey Taylor. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. property claimed by Ephraim Hall & Co. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. beer, etc., claimed by Charles Glass. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. Scull & Co. Claimed by Fiss, Porter & Hugh. Verdict for the United States.

—Chicago boasts of having received in one week a weight of pork greater than that of its entire human population.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disquieted Mexico—The Sinaloa Revolution Gaining Strength—Vigorous War Against the Banditti—The Apache Indians Dig Up the Hatchet—Depredations and Murders.

Reception at the White House—Terrible Explosion at Allentown—Financial Excitement in New York—Failure and Suspension of Banking Firms.

FROM THE WEST.

A Vigorous Campaign Against the Robbers in Mexico—The Revolution in Sinaloa—Depredations by the Apache Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Late Mexican advices says a vigorous campaign is being carried on by the citizens against the robbers and kidnappers in the States of Jalisco and Michoacan. Numerous engagements have taken place, in which the robbers were worsted, and had many killed. The revolution in Sinaloa is assuming a serious aspect. Palacio had captured the town of Elfierete, and established his headquarters there. The Government troops offered but slight resistance. Three hundred troops from Sonora joined Palacio at Elfierete. The Apache Indians who were driven from Arizona are making terrible inroads in Sonora, devastating the whole frontier. Reports from Chihuahua and Neuova Leon are equally alarming in regard to Indian depredations. It is estimated that these frontier States have already lost one-third of their population by the incursions of the savages, and unless the matter is seriously attended to will soon be depopulated.

Imprisoned Indians, the Supposed Murderers of a British Crew.

The English gunboat Sparrowhawk arrived at Victoria from Barclay Sound, with six Indian prisoners, supposed to be the murderers of the crew of the wrecked bark John Bright. Investigation has established the fact that the unfortunate men were massacred by the savages. One Indian has acknowledged that the captain and his wife were shot through the head as they landed on the beach. The ship's papers were recovered.

The Pacific Road.

Petitions are in circulation along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, asking Congress to multiply the land subsidy and open land preemption. The Corps of Engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company have surveyed the line of road from Stockton through Tulare Valley to Vizele, and report a favorable route.

Three Children Buried in a Bank.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17.—At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Emma, aged five years, and John, aged four years, children of George Graff, and Peter, aged three years, son of William Pigeon, were buried by the sliding of a sand bank to the depth of several feet. The children had been missed and search made throughout the city, but it was not suspected until Sunday evening that they had been overwhelmed by the slide. The bodies were recovered after being buried twenty-eight hours.

Velocipeding Extraordinary.

The best time ever made on a velocipede was accomplished at the Rink, in this city, on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Frederick Hawley, of Rochester, N. Y., making fifty miles in 3 hours, 14 minutes, and 39 seconds actual running time.

The First Through Passenger Train from the Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The first through passenger train from Sacramento, with about 500 passengers, arrived at Omaha yesterday. The travel west from Omaha is very large.

Extensive preparations are being made at Springfield, Illinois, to receive Vice-President Colfax, who will visit that city in a few days.

FROM THE STATE.

Celebration of Whitsuntide Monday.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 17.—Whitsuntide Monday is being observed here with universal fervor by the German people. Thousands of people have come to-day from a distance within thirty miles, and the main streets are almost impassable. The lines of carriages extend for many squares, and the railroad company has been obliged to place extra cars on the various trains. Appropriate services are being held in the churches, all mechanical pursuits have been suspended, and the general observance of the day equals that of even Christmas or the Fourth of July.

Allentown Startled by the Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, May 17.—A heavy shock and trembling of the earth, resembling an earthquake, was felt throughout this city this morning, about half-past 2 o'clock. People who were awakened by the shock ran into the streets panic stricken, trying to learn the cause of the shock, which, it was afterwards learned, was caused by the explosion of a powder magazine at Troxell's stone quarry, located about two and a half miles out of town. The building, which was of wood, contained forty kegs of powder. One man was found dead about one hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. He was horribly mutilated and blackened. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sabbath School Children Received at the White House.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—About 1500 pupils of the South Washington Sabbath schools paraded this morning, and, proceeding to the Executive mansion, were received in the East Room by the President, who expressed his pleasure at meeting so many cheerful and innocent faces. The scholars sung several hymns, and then filed past him on taking their leave. It was intended to have had a parade of all the Protestant Sabbath schools, as heretofore, but the question of including the colored organizations defeated the project.

FROM NEW YORK.

Intense Excitement in the Gold Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The excitement in the gold market this morning is very intense, owing to the announcement upon the street that Messrs. Schippeler & Co., a large German banking house of Exchange Place, were short about nine millions. The earliest transactions in the market before the opening of the board was at 141⅛, and the highest point reached was 142⅝. The regular opening price at the Gold Room was 140½.

Sportsmen's Convention.

SYRACUSE, May 17.—The New York State Sportsmen's Convention will meet in this city on Monday, the 31st instant. The shooting trials are to take place on the three following days, June 1, 2 and 3.

Fire.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A fire occurred this morning at No. 79 Cliff street, in the building occupied by Hecht & Frank, dealers in hides and leather, which destroyed property to the value of $10,000. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

Particulars of the Failure of Scheppeler & Co., Broad Street Bankers—Two More Failures Announced—The Excitement Heightening.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The excitement in Broad street over the heavy failure of Messrs. Scheppeler & Co., previously announced, continues, and two more failures are now reported. The firms which have just suspended are John Pondir, gold and Government dealer, No. 51 Exchange place, and Dupre, Kirtz & Co., gold and Government bankers, No. 28 Broad street. The amount of liabilities of the two latter houses has not yet been made public.

The Mysterious Disappearance.

The junior partner in that Exchange place banking house, who so mysteriously disappeared Saturday afternoon with nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in convertible funds, has not yet made his appearance, and no clue has been discovered as to his whereabouts. The name of the absconding party is Mr. Aiken, and the name of the firm is now announced as Davis & Aiken, of Exchange place. The firm has always heretofore borne a good name upon the street, and there is much sympathy expressed for Mr. Davis.

At the Stock Exchange this morning the President of the board announced the numbers of some of the stolen bonds and stocks, and payment has been stopped upon all paper not transferable.

The Whitsun day observances usual throughout England during the Whitsun week holidays is the attributed cause of the non-receipt of European cable quotations to-day.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of a New Town Hall.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 17.—The new town hall in this place, which has just been completed at an expense of $100,000, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The building was insured for $40,000.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The people now pay the national banks eighteen million dollars a year, in gold, for the privilege of receiving and doing business with their paper. Considering this generosity, the banks ought to be more willing to accommodate the people and preserve the equilibrium of the money market. There are some who think that this privilege is very dearly bought at eighteen millions a year, and that they might obtain it for nothing, but they do not know the extent of Uncle Sam's love for his nephews. Secretary Boutwell is at the pains of a great deal of trouble to arrange for saving three million dollars annually in gold interest, while the law compels him to pay out six times as much upon the collateral bonds which he holds against the national bank currency.

"The weekly statement is favorable, except in the particulars of a loss in legal reserve as accounted for in the preceding paragraph. The available resources are such as to afford enlarged accommodations to the business community and induce lower rates on call loans, the deposits having increased about five and a half millions against an increase in loans of only one million. The increase in legal-tenders is less than a million and a half, and the discrepancy as compared with the deposits is due to the large excess of national currency in the packages shipped to this city. There is a falling off in specie of seven hundred thousand dollars, which is about the amount of the exports for the week. This is the only means of accounting for the loss, the Treasury disbursements for the week, on account of the May interest, having been $2,618,676, and the customs receipts $2,840,000.

"Governments during the earlier portion of the week were irregular, owing to the contradictory reports of the disposition of the bonds purchased for the sinking fund; but the final settlement of this point, and the advertisement of the Assistant Treasurer on Saturday, led to a revival of the buoyant feeling, and prices advanced to the highest ever reached. In this connection it may be interesting to know that the total receipts of the national Treasury, from excises, during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1868, were $191,180,564. The receipts from the same source, thus far in the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1868, have been about $129,000,000, according to the latest Washington advices. The following were the closing street prices for Governments on Saturday:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 121⅝@122¼; do., coupon, 122⅛@122¼; Five-twenties, registered, 116⅛@116⅜; do. do., coupon, 1862, 121⅛@121¼; do. do. coupon, 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. do., coupon, 1866, new, 118⅛@119; do. do., coupon, 1867, 118⅞@119; do. do., coupon, 1868, 118⅞@119; do Ten-forties, registered, 108⅞@109; do. do., coupon, 109⅛@109⅜; currency bonds, 106⅝@107.

"Foreign exchange has been growing steadily firmer under the apprehension that the payment of the heavy balance in trade against us must be made by shipping gold. Prime bankers at the close put up their rates to 109½ for 60 days and 110⅛ for sight sterling, which rates are close upon the specie shipping point. It seems only a few weeks since exchange was down to specie importing figures. The fact is a curious illustration of our own fatuile wisdom. In the fall and winter, when gold is down, we sell our produce—corn, cotton, and the like—to Europe. In the spring and summer, when gold is up and exchange dear, we pay for the linens, silks, wines, brandies, and other luxuries imported for our extravagant population.

"The Money market was quiet and steady throughout the week. The rate on call ranges from six per cent. on Governments to seven per cent. on Governments and stocks.

"Stocks in the beginning of the week were buoyant and animated under the influences arising out of the completion of the Pacific Railway. This state of things was followed by great dulness, in which a few of the list were weak or strong, the general list preserving its steadiness. The cliques are 'short' of the market. They have 'unloaded' to the public, and have been unable to depress stocks, the arguments which they used to stimulate prices being employed by the public to maintain their position in holding them. Much of the dulness at the close is attributable to the delay in the Governor's action on the New York Central scrip and the Consolidation bills."

FISK.

His Numerous Libel Suits.

From the Bridgeport Standard.

Speaking of libel suits, Mr. Fisk, Jr., has gone into the business quite extensively of late. Two weeks since he commenced a suit against the *Times*, for $1,000,000, and two against the money editor of that paper for $100,000 each. This is pretty good in itself—provided he gets it—but not enough to satisfy James Fisk, Jr. So a day or two since he began another suit against the *Times* for libel, but the amount of damages claimed I have not learned — probably a few millions, for he couldn't be content with less than seven figures in the bill. These suits are not all in Mr. Fisk's name, but they all bear the marks of his manipulations. Perhaps the animus of these suits may be found in the fact that some time since a person much interested in Erie Railroad matters tried, by an offer of several thousand dollars in cash, to induce the money editor of the *Times* to cease his attacks upon the schemes connected with that road, which were then just being inaugurated. The editor spurned the offer, and the *Times* has pursued the Erie manipulators with unwonted energy. The paper does not seem to be very much put out by these prosecutions, but, on the contrary, continues its attacks with increased vigor.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The efforts of Messrs. Fisk and Gould to crush the financial writer of the New York *Times* by multiplied suits, enormous damages, and vexatious arrests will probably do the plaintiffs no good. Indeed, by such measures they are fast making it morally impossible to repeat the alleged offense of injuring their character. The law of libel has its uses, but the stifling of criticism upon such operations as those which have driven Erie from the stock boards of the Old World and New is not one of them.

"RECONSTRUCTED."

The "Eyes of Delaware" Gaze on a New Whipping-Post and Pillory.

Three Culprits Placed in the Pillory, and Ten Lashed at the Post.

The New Shrine is Consecrated by a Libation of Blood!

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Del., May 15.—During the past two or three weeks the people of this antediluvian hamlet have been blessed with two unprecedented sensations. A fire broke out in the centre of the town, and when it was all over a few bricklayers and carpenters were summoned from Wilmington to repair the damages. The presence of a mortar-bed and a brick-pile was a first-class sensation, unknown, I fear, in the experience of "the oldest inhabitant." Therefore New Castle was unduly excited, and the nine days to which such wonders are limited by the old proverb have been prolonged to double the traditional period.

Justice Re-enthroned.

But if the antediluvians had been disturbed by the sound of the trowel and the hammer alone, the circumstance would not have warranted a journey all the way from Philadelphia to chronicle. The County Jail Commissioners about two weeks ago sat in inquisition upon the old whipping-post, and in their judgment it was pronounced both unsightly and unsafe. Time had dealt harshly with it. The precise day on which its grim timbers first obstructed the rays of the sun has been so long swallowed up in the maw of the past, that it is scarcely worth while to be particular about it except for the benefit of the antiquarians, who should make a pilgrimage to this spot in a body, certain of being amply rewarded for their pains. The ordinary reader's curiosity, doubtless, will be amply satisfied with the announcement that the old post had laughed common decency and humanity to scorn in the days when half-naked women were manacled to it, and their sense of shame lost sight of in the more poignant agony which thrilled their bodies at each descent of the leathern thong; in the days when the women who had given birth to sons of Delaware were lifted high up in the air and bent at a right angle, in order that their necks and wrists might be thrust through apertures not much larger than a knot hole; in the days when both men and women, while thus tortured in the name of the outraged law, were defiled and humiliated by the contact of dead cats and addled eggs. All these things were of semi-annual occurrence not many years ago, and the old shrine on which such offerings to justice were placed had been, again and again, thus polluted.

It was not for the reason that such items have been expurgated from the liturgy of Delaware, and that an altar which had been thus polluted was unworthy of the offerings of a less barbarous people, that the Jail Commissioners decreed its demolition, but simply because its timbers were rotten, its nails rusty, its joints creaky, its *tout ensemble* discreditable. In accordance with their decree, the old post was rooted up, and now lies prone upon the earth in the prison yard, whence it is being carried, chip by chip, to be cherished as sacredly as the relics held in such high esteem by the early Church. In its place a new post has been erected, as substantial, as serviceable, as uncouth, as awe-inspiring, as repulsive to the spirit of the age and country, as was the old post in the days of its own newness.

The New Shrine Consecrated.

To-day the antediluvians have been in high feather because of the ceremonies attendant upon the consecration of the new shrine. The semi-annual session of the Criminal Court of New Castle county opened on Monday, and inside of three days an unusual quantity of work was laid out by it for the high priest and his assistants. The juries appeared to realize the importance of the approaching ceremonies, and to relish the opportunity afforded them of rendering the whole affair entirely creditable and one long to be remembered. So they convicted almost every person that was placed in the prisoner's dock, and the judges, with as laudable a zeal, were unsparing in their sentences. The result of the three days' work was the selection of ten victims—five of them white and five black—among whom were distributed three hours in the pillory, 180 lashes, thirteen years' imprisonment, and over $1700 in fines. With all these resources to fall back upon, Delaware would indeed have suffered disgrace in its own historical eyes if the consecration ceremonies had not proved an unqualified success.

"The Gates Ajar."

The services were appointed to commence at ten o'clock, and long before that hour the antediluvians were out in force, awaiting the opening of the prison gates. The crowd numbered a round two hundred, being about equally made up of whites and blacks, with the element of youth, as customary, in the preponderance. The shabby urchins who made up so large a portion of the assemblage were in great glee, and by their scuffling and hooting, and swearing, and general liveliness of disposition, showed conclusively to the few strangers present that they were fully prepared to receive and cherish an inspiration of respect for the law and of terror for the machinery by which infractions upon it were punished.

The Pulpit and the Whipping-post.

Among those awaiting the opening of the gates was the Rev. Charles D. Shaw, the pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Wilmington. This earnest Christian gentleman—who, by-the-way, is not a product of the State, but came originally from Philadelphia—had never witnessed the most impressive ceremony in the creed of Delaware, and was present to-day for that especial purpose. Two weeks ago he arose in his pulpit in Wilmington, and in unexaggerated terms depicted the cruelties practised in the city prison, thoroughly arousing many of those who were his listeners to the necessity of inaugurating a reform in that respect. It is said that the cells in this establishment are unfit to be tenanted by refractory and ill-natured pigs, but the present City Council, which is largely Republican, is not disposed to attempt any reform until the courts decide whether the laudable and unpartisan scheme of the Democratic law-makers for the State at large to legislate them out of office is to succeed or not. As the Democratic Legislature exercises no jurisdiction over Mr. Shaw's pulpit, that gentleman did not choose to wait, and I feel assured that his voice will soon be heard from the same pulpit in denunciation of the heathenish devotions of Delaware at the shrine of St. Pillory.

One of the Wilmington clergymen is already an open and avowed assailant of this mockery of justice and defiance of decency. I refer to the Rev. Fielder Israel, of the Unitarian Church, who talks very plainly upon the subject, in the pulpit and out of it. Delaware Christianity, however, is in the main far from aggressive, and its other pulpit exponents, if not directly favoring the whipping-post, at least refrain from assailing it, inspired to this masterly inactivity by a desire not to offend the prejudices of their parishioners. For it must be stated, if the truth is to be told, that very many of the most influential and most intensely respectable Christians of Delaware are as ardent admirers of the whipping-post as were the Spanish Inquisitors of their instruments of torture. If the Rev. Alfred Cookman, formerly of Philadelphia, but now stationed at Grace Church, Wilmington, one of the most magnificent edifices of the kind in the country, were to rise in his elegant pulpit and half whisper an intimation that he regarded the whipping-post as slightly out of its proper place in the midst of a people professing to have surrendered themselves to the christianizing and refining influences of the Gospel, the chances are that he would, in turn, receive very loud intimations from the occupants of the luxurious front pews that he had seriously impaired his prospects of usefulness in that particular field of labor.

"The Gates Wide Open."

At a few minutes after ten the gates of the prison-yard were thrown back on their creaking hinges, and the motley crowd ushered into the presence of the new shrine, additions being made to it from time to time until, towards noon, a half-dozen colored women and as many white females of tender age were included. Two men, both black, were in the pillory. One of these was John Realey, a dark, stout, and well-built youth, who had appropriated sundry spoons and articles of apparel, so numerous in detail that on his trial he tauntingly inquired, when the list of his peculations was recited, "if there wasn't something else that he had stolen?" and suggested to the prosecutor that he had certainly forgotten the two bottles of whisky the absorption of the contents of which had undermined his power of locomotion and led to his capture. Realey grinned complacently from his lofty perch, and bore his afflictions with commendable fortitude, doubtless revolving in his mind the fact that the slight discomfort which he experienced during his hour in the pillory was more than compensated for by the contents of the two bottles, without any consideration of the silver spoons and other paraphernalia which, unlike the whisky, found their way back to those whom the law recognized as their rightful owners. At the end of the hour, the culprit straightened himself out and descended the ladder, doubtless with the reflection that a more painful ordeal was in reservation for him, as indeed it was.

By the side of Realey stood Aaron Conner, a cream-colored youth of about sixteen years, who has been an occupant of the jail for more than a year already, his trial on the charge of an unnatural assault upon a white girl having been twice postponed, at his counsel's request. He finally compromised with justice by confessing that he had attempted to commit an offense which, if fully proven, would, by the law of Delaware, have sent him to the scaffold. There was not a tinge of sympathy for this boy on the part of the spectators, who viewed the constant shifting of the position of his legs with evident satisfaction. Yet, although he appeared to be far more uncomfortable than his companion, he brightened up as he was released, and remarked gaily to the jailor:—

"Ain't that handy?"

There was another chapter in store for him, also; but it did not disturb his present equanimity.

A "Democratic Nigger" and an Exuberant White Man.

This portion of the entertainment would have drifted along into positive monotony if two specimens of Delaware civilization had not attracted the attention of the crowd and afforded them substantial diversion. One of them was, according to the remark of a native, "an ornery nigger who had barely escaped the pillory himself, and ought to have had a taste of it." This specimen of humanity, who has lived all his days within reach of the shadow of the pillory, and must therefore be regarded, in his deportment, as a fair and average example of the salutary and restraining influences of the institution, is said to be an active laborer in the ranks of the Delaware Democracy, being found especially useful on election days in inducing lukewarm patriots who are entrusted with the franchise to exercise it "early and often," according to the time-honored and universal Democratic maxim. It was probably his unfortunate affiliation with the ward politicians of Wilmington that led him to be suspected of having appropriated a watch or some other trifle, for which suspicion he passed seven months in jail, and was then complimented by a Democratic jury with an acquittal. He appeared to appreciate the compliment at its full valuation, remarking, in a boisterous and boasting tone:—

"I wouldn't go into that thing for five thousand dollars cash,"—and subsequently running the premium on his fortunate escape up to $40,000, with an intimation that he would even have prefered to dangle in the air at the end of a rope.

Then, for fear that every spectator was not familiar with the details of his experience, he sprang half way up the ladder, shouting:—

"No they didn't! They tried mighty hard, but they didn't do it!"

Equally diverting and as well received by the crowd were the antics and speeches of a paler subject of Delaware sovereignty who had sat at the feet of Saulsbury, and acquired a marvelous capacity for carying whisky.

"My name is—hic—Dobbs!" he cried, as he straggled around the enclosure. "Do n' ye know me?—hic—do n' ye know Dobbs? I'm a dead sucker! Is there—hic—any w-water round he-yer? No water, eh? All hydraulics, aint ye? Won't ye lend me a cigar, mister? My name's

(Continued on the Second Page.)

(Continued from the First Page.)

—hic—Dobbs. Ye know Dobbs, do n' ye? Asked that man over there as keeps—hic—the hic—hic—ho-tel to gi' me a ci-hic-gar, this mornin', but 'e wouldn't do it, and I—hic—had to take one out of my own pocket. Don't want to do it again, mister. Don't get huffy if I run agin ye. I—hic—could take one out of yer pock-hic-et an' ye wouldn't know it. I'm a poor boy, away from home, but I tell you—hic—gen'l'men, my hands is the hands as could hold the reins of gove'ment." Then, pointing to two neatly clad and bright-looking boys who followed him in his drunken rambles, "them's my two little boys, them—hic—is. That's James G. Dobbs, Jr., and I'm his daddy. James, sez, this mornin'—hic—'Daddy, won't you take us up—hic—to see the new wh-whippin'-post?' 'No,' sez I; 'no, sonny, ye'll get there soon enough in the course of nature!' But I con-concluded—hic—to bring 'em up to see the new whippin'-post. I've got 'em in trainin', ye see, gen'l'men, an' here they—hic—are."

And so on throughout the two hours occupied by the first part of the programme. The dribblings of such a drunkard are not worth the space they occupy in print, saving for the purpose of illustrating the awe-inspiring influences of the mediæval instrument of justice to which the heart of Delaware so fondly clings, in the delusive belief that the terror it inspires tends to keep it guileless and innocent.

"A Looker-on in Vienna."

Still another spectator of the scene was worthy of notice, although he did not engage any considerable share of attention. This was Frazier, the Middletown murderer, who is serving out his life-service within the walls of the jail. By the courtesy of his jailors, he was permitted to stand at a grated window, where for two full hours he sat quietly gazing between the iron bars upon the instrument of torture and its surroundings, and if the opinion of any one of the antidiluvians had been sought, it would doubtless have been that his position was far more enviable than that of the unhappy darkey who was soon to receive twenty lashes for driving off a white man's pig.

Rheumatism not in Harmony with the Whipping-post.

At 11 o'clock Realey and Conner had expiated their offenses, as far as they could be expiated by standing in the pillory, and George W. Thompson, a white man, took their place. Thompson's offense consisted in having stolen a horse, upon the head of which animal, unfortunately for the culprit, there had been a halter. This man was well advanced in years, and was suffering severely from rheumatism. When he mounted the platform his neck was encased in an enormous white handkerchief. The upper section of the projecting arm of the pillory was raised, and his neck and wrists being placed in position, an attempt was made to replace it. The genius who had constructed the affair had not made an allowance for so much outer wrappings, and after several attempts at reconciling the matter it was found necessary for the jailor to remove the bungling neckerchief. As the minutes dragged along slowly, relieved by the occasional outbursts of Dobbs and "the Democratic nigger," the misery of Thompson's position gradually became unendurable, and the jailor was finally obliged to release his right wrist in order that he might not become so utterly exhausted as to be unable to stand up to the post to receive the thirty lashes which had been allotted him. As the compassionate jailor stood below gazing upon his victim, he remarked in a confidential tone:—

"I'm afraid he won't live through his imprisonment of one year, but we'll pull him through if we can!"

Sixty Minutes for Dinner.

When the town clock struck twelve, Thompson was released, and, assisted by two men, contrived to stagger down the ladder and returned to his cell. Then the jailor turned to the crowd with an invitation for the "gentlemen" present to withdraw from the enclosure until one o'clock, when, he announced, the Sheriff would make his first appearance this season in the *role* of a bare-back whipper. To the correspondents who were present the benevolent functionary volunteered an explanation for the delay by stating that the Sheriff did not feel equal to his task without having first partaken of his dinner.

It was also stated that the authorities would not be guilty of such a refinement of cruelty as to subject the victims to the stripes on empty stomachs. Their appetites appeared to be sharpened by the prospect before them, and it was accordingly about twenty minutes to 2 before the gates were again thrown open. No allowance, however, was made by the outside crowd for this victualling process, and at 1 o'clock they clamored for admittance in increased numbers. Dobbs and the "Democratic nigger" again came to the rescue, and by their genial antics served to relieve the tedium of waiting.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals.

There was still another relief in the way of listening to a repetition of what the Sheriff had said, in expressing his views upon the approaching exhibition. That functionary had been heard to say that he anticipated another assault by the newspapers; but there was no help for it, as he was sworn to do his duty. He gave the statutes bearing upon the point a very free construction, however, when he declared that, in his judgment, the colored lad Conner deserved hanging. As the jury and the judges had interfered with such an arrangement, he had passed the whole case in review and determined to lay the stripes on, hot and heavy thereby demonstrating the immense superiority of the criminal jurisprudence of Delaware over that of every other State in the Union, by placing so much discretion in his official hands, as a counterpoise to mawkish sentimentality on the part of jurymen, and unjustifiable leniency on the part of judges.

On the Scent Again.

At twenty minutes before 2 o'clock the gates were finally thrown open again, and the motley crowd rushed through the passage-way with a rumbling cry like that of a pack of hounds who have scented the quarry and are in full pursuit.

The first victim of the lash was a light-colored negro named John Pierce, who had been found in possession of a set of harness, which he declared he had found, and not stolen, as was alleged against him. Twenty lashes was his allotment, and he received the last blow on his well-conditioned shoulders with as much complacency as he did the first in the series, never wincing.

Dobbs Again to the Rescue.

John Bush, a jet-black negro, who had stolen a bull and two cows, was then introduced to the Sheriff. So much interest was manifested in his case that the crowd in its eagerness pressed quite closely to the point of attraction, whereupon Dobbs, even more hilarious than before dinner, stammered out:—

"Stan' back, gen'l'men; stan' ba-hic-k. Ye'r cl-closer than the law allows us'er o'cir-c-cumstances."

Bush received his twenty lashes with great composure, and quickly gave place to the next participant.

The High Court Enforces its Edicts.

This was the lad Conner, who came up to the post smiling. But at the first cut the expression of his features underwent a noticeable change. The judgment of the High Court of Errors and Appeals was to be enforced in earnest. The sufferer writhed and groaned at each descent of the lash, and when for the fourteenth time it had fallen on his quivering flesh, he pulled his left hand from the iron bracelet which had held him in position and fairly faced the Sheriff, with the cry:—

"You cut me under the arm that time!"

Of his own accord, however, the culprit thrust his hand back into the manacle, the Sheriff never pausing until the jailor intoned "thirty." Then Conner was released; and, throwing his coat over his reddened shoulders, walked briskly away with a broad grin upon his face, despite the prospect of a four years' imprisonment, in addition to what he had already undergone.

A Contorted Physiognomy.

Realey, Conner's companion of the morning in the pillory, was then led out. Twenty lashes had been allotted to him, with two years' imprisonment as a finale. The Sheriff did his work almost as well in this case as in the last, the sufferer drawing in his nether lip and contorting his features in a very unedifying fashion, as each blow fell on his bared back. Still he did not suffer so intensely as to prevent him from giving vent to a gay laugh as he marched back to his quarters.

A Muscular Pig-Thief and Another Outburst from Dobbs.

John Peterson, the next in order, had been unable to make any show of defense against the charge of having appropriated a pig, the property of a party by the name of Johnson. Twenty lashes, one year's imprisonment, and six months in a convict's jacket had been meted out to him, in vindication of the right of property in pigs. On all sides it had been prophesied that Peterson "would stand up to it like a man," and he did. So eager were the crowd to witness his heroic devotion to pig-flesh that they pressed eagerly around, eliciting from the irrepressible Dobbs another caution about trespassing on the limits prescribed by law. The muscular development of this man was wonderful to behold, and the leather thong made but slight impressions on the dark folds of his superfluous flesh. All the while he was chewing greedily, as though he still rolled under his tongue a choice and savory morsel of Johnson's pig. When it was all over he faced his persecutor with the exclamation:—"I've done your work well, Sheriff; that's what's the matter!"—adding, as he left the scene, "I took it like a man, didn't I?"

Equality of the Races Vindicated.

The five colored participants in the entertainment had by this time passed on and off the stage, and now came the turn of the Caucasians. The first of these was Morris L. Helmes, a burly, red-whiskered man, whose appetite had hankered for a slice of bacon, and been gratified at the expense of twelve lashes. Livid ridges appeared one by one on his shoulders, but he manifested very little concern.

A Mockery of Justice.

Then came Timothy Doran, an ugly-looking customer, who made no defense when charged with the theft of a ham, except that he was drunk at the time and unable to draw distinctly the dividing line between *meum* and *tuum*. All these ameliorating circumstances received their due weight with the discreet Sheriff, who laid on ten lashes with commendable gentleness. So noticeable, in fact, was that functionary's gentleness, that a spectator, desirous of impressing the fact on Doran's treacherous memory, cried out after him:—

"Remember the Sheriff! He was —— kind on you."

Then came John Willis, a mere lad, with a hang-dog, dare-devil cast of countenance, who had pleaded guilty to the larceny of a suit of clothes—a very trifling offense for so dangerous a looking character, in the judicial wisdom of the Sheriff. Twelve light blows were given the enterprising youth—so light that he re-entered the prison laughing, the whole assemblage joining in the cheerful chorus. Certainly in this case there was no cruelty, but what became of the element of terror which is to warn the beholders of such a scene from entering upon forbidden courses?

None of Your White Trash.

James Edwards, a genteel-looking and modestly-comported gentleman of about twenty-two, was the ninth on the Sheriff's list. Although he had pleaded guilty to the theft of an overcoat, a pair of pantaloons, and a pair of boots, there was much outspoken sympathy for him at the time of his trial, and when the court decreed him fifteen lashes and an imprisonment of one year, a spectator declared that "he would rather be dead than be in his position." The Sheriff did not appear to share in this sympathy, and when the cat-o'nine-tails had scored the fifteenth blow, young Edwards' back was of a bright reddish hue. The victim seemed to realize the humiliation of his position far more than the bodily pain he must have suffered. He hung his head in shame, and walked back to his cell with the air of a man disgraced for life.

The Closing Scene—A Libation of Blood.

The ceremonies were now drawing to a close, and the interest manifested by the spectators rapidly increased. Throughout the flogging, hoots and cat-calls and dribblets of slang were uttered in profusion, becoming more numerous and pointed on the entrance of Conner, Peterson, and the others for whose position there was manifested no sympathy. Thompson, the enterprising but rheumatic horse-jockey, had been reserved for the last, probably from a motive of humanity, in order that he might recover as much as possible from the effects of his hour in the pillory. His final appearance was greeted with manifestations of delight on the part of the awe-stricken urchins who pressed around the post. Doubtless they anticipated a little sport, and were getting themselves into the mood for extracting as much enjoyment from it as possible. Thompson walked up to the post with composure, bared his back, submitted to the manacling, and then the Sheriff, who saw no ameliorating circumstances in the case, let fall the blows in quick succession, until the mathematical jailor cried out "Thirty!" Before the ceremony was half through, a voice in the crowd exclaimed:—

"Blood! He's drawn the blood!"

With an eager, surging motion, the throng pressed closer, and a half-stifled moan escaped the lips of every one whose position enabled him to see the red drops as they trickled down the wretch's back. Still, he bore it very manfully, and did not appear to suffer as much pain as when his rheumatic limbs were cramped up in the pillory less than two hours before.

Within fifteen minutes from the sound of the first blow on Pierce's flabby shoulders, the descent of the thirtieth lash on Thompson's bleeding back had been noted, and the thing was at an end. The laws were fully vindicated, justice was entirely appeased, the new shrine was duly consecrated with the incense of groans and the libation of blood, and the crowd of antediluvians slowly made its way from the enclosure, expressing its entire satisfaction in taunts and hoots.

The scenes which I have attempted to describe will be impressed upon the mind of every sensitive reader without any moralizing on my part. There are people outside of Delaware, as well as within its pent-up limits, who regard the pillory and the whipping-post as praiseworthy and effective institutions. It is almost a thankless task to attempt to touch their hearts, and it is quite useless to appeal to those in whom the instincts of our common humanity are so paramount as to cause them to look upon these mediæval relics with disfavor. In Delaware, where the subject has at last been brought home to the attention of the people of all classes, there is no apathy in the discussion of the question of redeeming the name of the State by ceasing to make war upon the civilization of the age and country. Those who are not for the whipping-post are against it, and each side is as earnest, as enthusiastic, and apparently as sincere as the other. The friends of humanity, however, believe that the present agitation will lead to its abolition within a brief period. The poverty of the State, and its inability at present to build and sustain a penitentiary, are the prime excuses made for a continuance of the custom, but all reasonable people are firmly grounded in the belief that not until Delaware casts aside the incubus of the middle ages will she take a noticeable stride on the high road to prosperity.

WASHTENAW.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DULL TIMES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When even Chicago pauses in her tremendous strides to empire to swell the cry of dull times, there must be something in it. We infer that the summer just before us is to be one of moderate trade, and we rejoice in believing it. For dull times in cities, with many houses to let, argue that the bone and sinew of our country, the producers of its wealth, are busy on their farms, and resolved not to spend the proceeds of their crops in luxuries and fripperies before they are grown and harvested—a very sensible resolve, in our opinion. If one-half the population of our cities, finding times dull, were drawn or driven out from their straitened lodgings into the broad, free country, and there employed in tilling the soil, or in mechanical vocations subsidiary thereto, it would be better for us all. Chicago's growth may be checked for the moment, but will be increased in the long run, by such a jail-delivery of her crowded, stifled, steaming lower hundred thousand. They will contribute to her trade and greatness on the broad, rich prairies which invest her, as they never can while they throng her streets and rush by and over each other in their anxious, frantic, hopeless quest of "something to do."

Yes, we hope to hear the summer just before us characterized as one of the dullest ever known. For dull times do not imply June frosts, nor destructive tempests, nor deadly epidemics, nor even national decay. Those are not dull times wherein the heedless majority are drinking, and dancing, and dicing in reckless extravagance, intent only on present gratification, and reckless of impending ruin. You could not say that times were dull when half our able-bodied men and boys were engaged in burning houses, tearing up railroads, ravaging fields, and running us into debt at the rate of one hundred millions per month. Those were, on the whole, rather lively times; and so have all times been when we were rushing on to bankruptcy at a 2:40 gait. Dull times imply sobriety, caution, frugality, and hint that the prodigal has taken the back track, or at least ceased to go ahead on the down-hill grade. He may only have *tried* to check his fearful momentum, and this too late to avoid the crash; but better even this than rushing recklessly on.

So let us welcome dull times with a cheerful face, as a sedate, fatherly uncle, who has come round to see how the boys get on, and who, if he does not find them doing their level best, is almost certain to leave them in a wholesome mood of mind. The best medicines are not apt to be toothsome; yet sensible persons take them without contortions of visage or exhibition of internal disgust, in the confident hope of feeling better by-and-by. So let us, if we must, greet the advent of dull times.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

From the N. Y. Sun.

At length the world knows that there has been, to use a mild term, a serious encounter between the Cuban patriots under Quesada, the Commander-in-Chief, and some twelve hundred Spaniards under General Lesca, at a place called Las Minas, on the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and that the Spaniards were repulsed with great slaughter. This engagement is reported to have taken place on the 3d inst., that is, two days subsequent to that already published at Alta Gracia. Las Minas is the half-way station on the Nuevitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, about thirty miles from either place, and derives its name from some copper mines in the neighborhood. Alta Gracia is the station nearest to Puerto Principe. Between Alta Gracia and Puerto Principe the road runs through a barren, uncultivated plain. From Alta Gracia to Nuevitas there are sugar estates, some of importance, on both sides of the road. It would seem probable, from the meagre telegraphic accounts furnished, that Quesada allowed the Spaniards to advance on their way to Principe as far as Alta Gracia, that he defeated them there on the 1st instant, and drove them as far as Las Minas, where he is now stated to have again attacked them and forced them to retreat to their port, Nuevitas. San Miguel, which Quesada is reported to have burned, is a small place opposite Nuevitas, on Nuevitas bay.

The details of the fight are of minor importance, with the sole exception that the Catalan volunteers, of whom so much was expected, were on the side that did not win. General Dulce is reported, some time since, and subsequent to the last departure of reinforcements from Spain, to have plainly stated to the Government in Madrid that Cuba could be preserved only by still further military support; and that to overcome the Cubans and crush the revolution, large bodies of cavalry and a liberal supply of field artillery were indispensable. To comply with this request is simply an impossibility. Spain has long since sent to the island every regiment of regulars she could spare, besides sundry specially organized bodies of volunteers. The conscription law lately executed in the old country produced such violent outbreaks in some of the cities that there is no earthly probability of the experiment being repeated. As to the other vital sinew of war—money—General Dulce has long known that Spain was powerless to assist him. The depleted colonial treasury has been from time to time replenished by seizures and confiscations of the property of both known and suspected patriots. But even this resource, it would appear, is beginning to fail. The wealthy Cubans have been enticed, threatened, bullied into leaving the island, and when once gone, their town houses and estates in the country are seized and offered for sale. The real estate is not easily disposed of by the Government, very few even of the Spaniards caring to invest in so precarious a title; but the sugar crops on the confiscated plantations are at once converted into the wherewithal to pay the troops. Thus the cash of the Cubans has become the hire of their slayers.

But this measure is one that can be made to work both ways; and so alarmed have the Spanish property-holders become lest the same law should be applied to them when once the funds procurable from Cuban sources were exhausted, that two of the leading Spanish millionaires of the island have left for Madrid, with the avowed object of having Dulce's confiscation edict revoked.

While Spain has thus gone to about the end of her tether in the subjugation of Cuba, the condition of the patriot forces has during the last four months been very considerably ameliorated. The original few hundred men armed—if armed they could be called—with nothing but the *machete*, a kind of broad, short cutlass, used to cut cane, have been replaced, or have grown gradually into some 12,000 to 15,000 disciplined troops, of whom some 3000 to 4000 are provided with breech-loading muskets and revolvers. The difficulties and mistakes which at first resulted, especially in the principal theatre of the war, Camaguey, not from want of patriotism or zeal, but rather from an excess of these—perplexities of opinion as to what had better be done, when everybody was eager to do his best, unwillingness to yield one's own judgment to the mandate of an equal, for then all were equal—these and all their concomitant disadvantages, inevitable as they were previous to regular organization, are now of the past. And in lieu of wandering bands of machete-armed country people, animated with a sole desire to save themselves and their families from extermination, and, if that were impossible, resolved to revenge themselves to the utmost, Cuba now possesses good encampments, properly armed forces, disciplined ranks, before which the flower of Spain's fighting men have been forced to retreat.

The financial position of the Cubans is far better than that of the Spaniards. The Cubans are not fighting for hire, and, Spanish reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it is the Cubans who are doing the fighting—not Americans, not Dominicans. The Spaniards, having discovered that in any town away from the coast the commissariat cannot rely upon foraging expeditions, are still forced to detail very large escorts to protect their provisions into the interior. In many instances whole trains have been captured on their return from the coast, especially on the road between Santa Cruz and Puerto Principe. No such difficulty attends the Cubans. They are willingly provisioned in whatever part of the island they may be. Their one great obstacle has hitherto been the want of arms and ammunition. That some successful expeditions have been landed is well known; we entertain very little doubt that others will be; and if either Quesada or Cespedes be once in possession, as we are led to believe they may be by this time, of a few well-drilled batteries of field artillery, the end cannot be far off.

In addition to the sources of revolutionary strength which we have already mentioned, some account should be taken of possible defection from the Spanish regulars, whose hearts, it is well known, are not in their work. The Cubans have, moreover, another great ally, whose advent must be close at hand—the justly dreaded *vomito*.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBANS.

From the N. Y World.

So far as our observation and our sources of information enable us to judge, there is no difference of sentiment among the American people respecting the claims of the patriotic Cubans to our friendly sympathy in their revolt against Spanish rule and their aspirations for independence. The warm interest felt by our citizens in every people struggling for liberty and self-government is so spontaneous, so irrepressible and hearty, that it needs no stimulating on the part of the press. The *World* has not felt it to be its duty, therefore, to join in the passionate and gushing demonstrations of some forward people among us who court notoriety by parading their zeal for the Cuban cause. The *World* sincerely wishes to see the inhabitants of Cuba relieved from the misrule under which they have so long suffered; but it is too truly their friend to applaud and urge them on in an attempt which is almost certain to result in disappointment. We have no doubt that Cuba is destined, sooner or later, to become a part of the United States. We have no faith in the ability of the Cuban people to establish and maintain an independent government, and are of opinion that the present time is not well selected for its incorporation into the Union. If the present movement is to fail, as we have no doubt it will, its consequences will be purely mischievous. While it lasts, it interrupts the industry of the island; and when it ends, it will leave upon the Spanish authorities an impression of insecurity which will cause them to maintain a larger military force and a more jealous surveillance than would have been otherwise thought necessary; and the Spanish Government will reimburse itself for the additional expense by adding to the oppressive taxes imposed upon the Cuban people. It is not a sufficient justification of a rebellion that the people have good reasons for detesting the authorities against which they rebel; they must also have tolerable chances of success. Without foreign assistance the Cubans have no chance at all; and if our Government enforces the neutrality laws, the volunteer aid which they will receive from the United States will merely prolong an abortive struggle, which must end in final defeat.

The strong spontaneous sympathy manifested by our people for the Cuban patriots will no more benefit them, unless our Government declares in their favor, than English sympathy for the Confederates in our late civil war benefited them. The English manifestations only led the Confederates with delusive hopes, and encouraged them to protract a desperate struggle until they were exhausted and ruined. If the English Government had actively intervened, the scale would have been turned in their favor, as the active intervention of our Government in behalf of the Cubans would assure them a speedy triumph. But it is certain that our Government will not give them open and effective assistance, and equally certain that they cannot succeed without it.

The lively interest and cordial good wishes of our people convey no assurance of the success of a cause which enlists their sympathies. When Kossuth visited this country the enthusiasm of our people blazed out in wild plaudits; but their demonstrations were of no avail in promoting Hungarian independence. The "Patriot War" in Canada, the Lopez expedition to Cuba, the Walker expedition to Central America, are other examples within the recollection of men not yet old, of the fruitlessness of that kind of effervescing sympathy. It is creditable to the uncalculating generosity of our citizens that they indulged it; but everybody perceives how destitute of value it was to the people in whose behalf it was displayed.

Cuban independence would be a delusion, except as a prelude to the annexation of the island to the United States; and the time is not yet ripe for annexation. Before our civil war, its acquisition would have been worth all the money our Government ever offered for it. But it would be inexpedient to purchase it now, even if Spain were disposed to sell it. The island will constantly decline in value until it becomes ours, and we ought to regard it as a shrewd merchant does in relation to goods in a falling market. Slavery in Cuba cannot long survive its abolition in the United States; and neither Spain nor the Cubans themselves can reconstruct the industry of the island on the basis of free labor. After the abolition of slavery, it will become, in the hands of Spain, another Jamaica; and will never recover its prosperity until it is annexed to the United States. Its diminished value will render Spain less unwilling to part with it, and enable us to acquire it without paying a large pecuniary equivalent. After its annexation the run-down sugar estates will be purchased by enterprising American citizens, and the emigration to the island of large numbers of our Southern negroes will supply a laboring population more industrious and tractable than the emancipated slaves of the island. Our negroes are not so fresh from Africa as a large part of those in Cuba. They are more civilized and better inured to regular labor. After the South has fully organized its industry, and its colored population has become accustomed to steady labor for wages, the Southern planters, with a considerable proportion of emigrant negroes, will be the most successful managers of the Cuban sugar estates; and the new proprietors will supply the lacking political talent necessary for the government of the island as a free republican State. We do not see how the salvation of Cuba can come in any other way; but the experiment will be premature until the South becomes fully tranquillized and has settled into stability under the new order of things. We have work enough upon our hands at present in organizing free labor in the South. If we succeed in this, we can assimilate Cuba; if we do not succeed in this, the possession of Cuba would extend the area of confusion, and add to the difficulties and embarrassments of our domestic situation. We have quite enough to do at present in retrieving our finances and consolidating our shattered Union. The Cuban question will come in due time, in the regular order of progress; and neither we nor the Cubans will lose anything by a reasonable delay.

WHAT GENERAL GRANT THINKS OF HIS OWN ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

"WASHINGTON, May 13.—A gentleman who spent an evening recently with the President, at his request, says that he talked quite freely about public affairs, and evinced no little displeasure at the manner in which he had been imposed upon by men whom he had thought could be trusted, by whom he was induced into making appointments many of which had since proved to be improper ones.

"The remedy was in his own hands, however, and he would not hesitate to use it to purify the service of incompetent or dishonest men. In the beginning of his administration, he had made the mistake of promising, under strong political pressure, certain offices, when it appeared afterward that the candidates were totally unfit for the position they sought.

"In future no one would know whether he was to be appointed until his commission was signed, unless it was some person whom he personally knew. It was his duty to have no one in office, even in a subordinate capacity, who was not fully qualified to perform its duties in the best possible manner. In order to do this it would be necessary to remove, in many cases, officers only recently appointed; but he would not hesitate to end their official days, though in doing so he probably would be severely censured by many leading Republicans. Whether his administration was successful would defend much upon whether the revenue was properly collected, which, under the management of Secretary Boutwell, he felt assured would, if possible, be collected."—*N. Y. Post.*

We are glad to see that General Grant is sensible of having made a mistake in promising appointments "under strong political pressure." The hopes of the country were greatly raised by his original declaration that "political pressure" would not be allowed to control his action in the matter of appointments; that faithful officers who had performed their duty would not be disturbed, especially if they were true Republicans; and that the President did not intend to allow members of Congress or politicians to make his appointments for him. Everybody knew that to adhere to such a course of action as this would require indomitable resolution and courage; but everybody knew also that it was only by such action that a beginning could be made towards reforming the enormous abuses which afflict the country.

There is now a general feeling throughout the country that, in some way or other, the President has been led to depart from his original purpose, and that the early promise of his administration has not been fulfilling. It is very clear that faithful and efficient service has been no guarantee for continuance in office. There has been a general sweep of office-holders, high and low, without much reference to merit, but apparently under the pressure for place, and for the sake of making room for others whose appointment was demanded by politicians. And this process is still going on. There is no branch of the public service in which these changes have been more sweeping and indiscriminate than in the Revenue Department, and they cannot fail to have a marked effect on that "collection of the revenue" which the President justly regards as the test of his administration and the only condition of its success.

We hear of impending changes in this department, in this vicinity, which are not called for by any public interest, and which can scarcely fail to operate injuriously, but which are demanded by politicians. We trust the President will make a stand somewhere in this matter, and not surrender entire control of the revenue service, so far as appointments are concerned, to the influences which he now sees to have been so injurious at the outset of his administration.

GRANT AHEAD OF LINCOLN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Thursday last the National Executive Committee of the Colored Men of the United States waited upon the President to pay him their respects, and to present to him an address signed by George C. Downing, of Rhode Island, President (oysters in every style); F. G. Barbadoes, of Massachusetts; Sella Martin, of New York, and others. The object of the address was a share of the spoils to some of the black folks in the North, in order to show that this recognition by the administration of equal rights to the black man is not to be limited to the South, but is to be made practically to apply as well to the North; which is not a bad idea on the score of consistency. In conclusion, the committee thought it due to say to President Grant that in behalf of our colored Americans he had gone far beyond the lamented President Lincoln, "for while under the necessities of the war he made the nation ours by calling on us (the black race) to its defense, you (General Grant) under the calm influence of peace, have given us to the nation by lifting our race into the enjoyment of its immunities."

General Grant kindly responded, promising to give the subject a careful consideration. But the historical fact presented in reference to Lincoln and Grant deserves a passing remark. Lincoln did adopt emancipation only as a war measure, and did not believe in negro equality. Andy Johnson, after all, was a fair representative of the ideas and policy of Lincoln in regard to the blacks. General Grant, on the other hand, supposed to be an Illinois Democrat on the negro question till 1868, turns out in 1869 far ahead of Lincoln and up to Wendell Phillips himself in the practical application of the doctrine of equal political rights to all citizens, whites, yellows, reds, and blacks. Thus even on the question of colored men's rights the glory of Lincoln is completely eclipsed by the glory of Grant. Downing, the oysterman, very neatly puts the distinction, and he and all his people ought to have an oyster jubilee, a chowder feast, or a clam bake on the subject. General Grant, of all the great men of the time, is the Joshua who has brought this peculiar people into the Promised Land, while Lincoln was only their Moses in delivering them from the bondage of Egypt. Why not have, then, this colored jubilee? for

"It must be now de kingdom am a comin',
And de year of jubilee!".

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN TATUM, of the firm of Daniel and John Tatum, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 21st day of May, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

(SEAL.) Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, April 30, 1869.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 5 3 mw3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ADELIA HASSE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 5 mw4t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
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TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3½

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE AND ELEgant Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 20 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 316 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.

Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.

Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Residence, with 13 acres of land, situated in Montgomery county, near Hatboro. For further information, apply to J. L. FULTON, N. E. corner TWENTIETH and PINE Streets, Philadelphia. 5 15 5t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 11 12t*

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1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
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Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

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EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans' Also, Large Lima, Giant Wax, Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc.

HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
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SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND others who may want pure and reliable Seeds of our own growth, can be supplied at

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Seed Growers and Dealers,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.
Send for descriptive price list.

EXTRA EARLY, CARTER'S EIRST Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of England, Eugenie Blue Imperial, Early Washington, Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties of Peas.

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EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNINGstadt, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-shaped Radish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, etc.

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4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
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Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,
4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the four-story brick building, No. 504 Pine street. It was owned and occupied by Adolph A. Hoehling, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, as a store, workshop, and dwelling. The flames were confined to the workshop, situated in the fourth story front room, and all its contents of tools and stock were destroyed. The other portions of the house, and the furniture and stock, were considerably damaged by water. There is an insurance in the Royal Insurance Company of $1500 on the personal effects, which will probably cover the loss. The damage to the building is fully covered by insurance in the Franklin Company. During the efforts to subdue the fire, a ladder of the Good Intent Hose Company broke while crowded with firemen, precipitating some of them from the third story to the pavement. John Raiding, a member of the Good Intent Hose Company, was seriously injured about the head, and John Dougherty, a member of the Perseverance Hose Company, was also seriously injured. They were removed to their respective homes at Fifth and Catharine streets, and Cherry street, below Fifth. Some five or six others sustained slight injuries. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

—The following persons have been admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital:—Louisa Capehart, two years old, with a broken leg, caused by falling down stairs at Rising Sun village; Rosa Monaghen, fell down stairs at No. 2225 Spring Garden street, and broke her arm; Christopher O'Brien, with severe bruises, caused by a large cake of ice falling upon him; and James Whitford, with a hand lacerated by having it caught in machinery at Twenty-first and Pine streets.

—A man who gave the name of Joseph M. Crate, and represented himself to belong to New York, was taken to the Union Station yesterday, suffering from the effects of long-continued exposure to the sun. He had walked from New Brunswick to Philadelphia, most of the time exposed to the sun's rays, and it had affected the brain. Medical aid was provided for him.

—Hester Vaughan, who, about one year ago, was convicted of child-murder and sentenced to be hung, has been pardoned by Governor Geary. The death-warrant of the condemned had not been signed by the Governor, for immediately after sentence a movement was made to obtain a pardon, and the effort was continued unremittingly until it was successful.

—On Saturday afternoon last, the Schuylkill Navy was reviewed by Commodore James M. Ferguson. The various evolutions, witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, from the Park, were executed with an ease and skill that evidenced the most careful training. The review was closed by a scrub race, of one mile, which was won by the Hiawatha, of the Malta Club; the Intrepid, of the Crescent Club, coming in second. Both boats are six-oared outriggers.

—The favorable weather this month for the growth of vegetables has rendered our provision markets quite attractive in the abundant supply of lettuce, radishes, asparagus, and other early vegetables. Green peas from the South were quite plenty on Saturday, and a few strawberries from Baltimore were offered for sale.

—Rev. Thomas X. Orr was installed pastor of the First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, last evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. George P. Cain. The charge to the people was given by the Rev. James T. Ameman, and the charge to the pastor by Rev. Charles Collins, Jr. This church was formerly under the pastoral charge of J. H. Saydam.

—William McClay, aged five years, was drowned on Saturday evening, in a brick pond, near Seventeenth and Federal streets. The body was soon recovered, and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 1620 Carver street.

Domestic Affairs.

—The corn and wheat crops of Kansas are in a flourishing condition.

—Commissioner Parker has purchased Indian goods enough to last for one year.

—Secretary Boutwell will purchase another million dollars' worth of 5-20 bonds on Wednesday.

—Ex-Governor Curtin arrived at Harrisburg on Saturday night, and will remain until to-morrow.

—The Lackawanna Coal Company's planing-mill was burned on Saturday night. Loss, $15,000.

—The President has not yet taken any action for submitting to vote the Constitutions of Mississippi and Texas.

—The Adjutant-General of the State has sent four 6-pounders to this city for the use of a new militia organization.

—J. K. Redington has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department.

—Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, daily mails from the Pacific coast have been received at Washington.

—A man named Frank Albert committed suicide at Milwaukee yesterday, by jumping from the fifth story of a hotel.

—A man, giving his name as Webb, has been arrested at Harrisburg, on suspicion of being the escaped Bro head murderer.

—General Warren, Messrs. J. W. Morris and J. F. Wilson, are inspecting the Union Pacific Railroad, on behalf of the Government.

—Rev. Ashley Oxenden, of Kent, England, has been elected Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, after three days' balloting.

—Five barns, two stores, and the ways of a shipyard, at Edgville, N. J., were burned on Saturday. The fire was ignited by a flash of lightning.

—Rufus L. Lord, the victim of the famous Lord bond robbery, died in New York on Saturday.

—Captain E. McB. Tilman, who killed a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, last autumn, was on Saturday acquitted of the charge of murder.

—The following iron-clads at the navy yard in this city will be sold by order of the Secretary of the Navy:—Cohoes, Koka, Nausett, Suncook, Waxsaw, and Yazoo.

—The Republicans of Northampton county, on Saturday, chose delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to vote for General J. L. Selfridge for Governor.

—The safe of the Douglass Axe Manufacturing Company, at East Douglass, Mass., was forced open by burglars on Friday night. From $15,000 to $20,000 in cash was stolen.

—Judge Olin, of Washington, has decided that trustees under building associations' deeds have the power to sell, and that the assignee can deny the account of the association, and have the same audited.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 15.—Reports, believed to be based on good authority, are in circulation that the French government will soon publish a peaceful manifesto, and simultaneously reduce its army.

LONDON, May 15.—Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, took formal leave of the Queen by letter, and not at a personal interview, as was reported. He had, on Thursday, an interview with Lord Clarendon, and officially announced his retirement, at the same time presenting Mr. Moran as charge d'affaires.

LONDON, May 16, 11 P. M.—Telegraphic advices received to-night from Paris show that the political agitation there has revived to-day, that the excitement is very great, especially in those sections of the city where the Liberal is strongest. The authorities are taking extraordinary measures to prevent disorder, and at the last accounts no serious trouble had occurred.

The *Pays* newspaper announces that a grand popular demonstration is to be made on Monday.

PARIS, May 15.—Political meetings in this city continue to be attended with disorder, and the police are frequently obliged to interfere. Several arrests have been made of parties prominent in making disturbances. The Prefect of Police has issued an order prohibiting gatherings in the streets in the vicinity of electoral meetings.

PARIS, May 16.—Election meetings were held in all quarters of Paris yesterday to a late hour, but the excitement moderated as the day advanced. At night some crowds in the streets were dispersed by the police. They made no resistance, and no serious disturbance occurred. The government has issued a warning, which is placarded throughout the city, declaring that a renewal of the recent disorderly assemblages and demonstrations will not be tolerated. Minister Forcade de la Roquette has issued instructions to prefects, advising them to dissolve any meeting likely to lead to disturbances of order, and to strictly enforce the law prohibiting political meetings within five days of an election.

MADRID, May 15.—The Cortes has rejected an amendment to the constitution in favor of making Spain a federal republic. The vote stood 182, against 64. A proprosition for a triennial directory, to be appointed by the Cortes, has been introduced and is now under consideration.

MADRID, May 16.—The Cortes yesterday, after a long debate, rejected the proposition for a triennial directory, and it is now confidently believed that a regency will be created, with Serrano at its head. Several members of the civil guard have been arrested on charges at present unknown. Trouble has arisen with the volunteers for Cuba in consequence of the non-payment of their bounties.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Buenos Ayres Standard, of March 30, states that United States Minister McMahon had arrived at Asuncion, but was very reticent in regard to his trip into the interior.

A small force of Paraguayan cavalry had frequently appeared at the outposts of the allies, but made no attack.

Signs of insubordination broke out in the ranks of the allies when ordered to march into the interior. It was not expected that the allies would be prepared to advance for at least two weeks.

A Buenos Ayres letter to the New York World, dated March 27, states that on March 11 Lopez rigged up two railroad cars with two 40-pounders, and inclosing them like baggage cars, ran them with locomotive up to where a large force of Brazilians were repairing a bridge, and fired on them right and left, and after raking their encampment, fled unharmed, the guard being armed only with lances. The next day the first corps of the allied army, 10,000 strong, encamped near the bridge and a regiment scoured the country, but, as usual, the Paraguayans did not appear when expected. Lopez has established a powder mill near his headquarters. There is believed to be a large number of families wandering in the woods who do not desire to return to Lopez, and a force was about to be sent out to them to give them protection and bring them into the allied lines. The city of Montevideo was under a financial crisis, and a total suspension of business was threatened.

VIRGINIA.

Proclamation by the President Ordering an Election to be Held.

THE PRESIDENT has issued the following:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.—In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the constitution passed by the Convention, which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, third day of December, 1867, to the voters of the State, registered at the date of such submission, viz: July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection, and I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section first, article three, of said constitution, which is in the following words:

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of a president or vice president, or who held any office (civil or military) under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemy thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Sheriff, Sergeant of a city or town, Commissioner of the revenue, County Surveyor, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Councilmen of a city or town, Coroners, Escheators, Inspectors of tobacco and flour, and clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit and County Courts, and of the Court of Hustings, and Attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause, from any person included therein, by a separate vote on each case."

And I also submit to separate vote the seventh section of article third of the said constitution, which is in the words following:

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and all persons elected to any convention to frame a constitution for the State, or to amend or revise that constitution in any manner, and the mayor and council of any city or town shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation; provided, that the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by a three-fifths vote of the General Assembly:

"I —— do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, since I have been a citizen thereof, that I have voluntarily given no aid or countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought or accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution, within the United States hostile or inimical thereto; and I do further swear or affirm, that to the best of my knowledge and ability I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true and faithful allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God."

The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision.

I direct the votes to be taken upon each of the above cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said constitution in the following manner: Each voter favoring the ratification of the constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by the convention of December 12, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting "for the constitution." Each voter favoring the rejection of the constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting "against the constitution." Each voter shall be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. U. S. GRANT.

By order of the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4'41	MOON SETS	morn
SUN SETS	7'12	HIGH WATER	6 40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Kedar	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 4
European	Liverpool	Quebec	May 4
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	May 5
England	Liverpool	New York	May 5
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	May 6
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 6
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 8
Hammonia	Havre	New York	May 8
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	May 8
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	May 8

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	May 18
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 18
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	May 19
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	May 20
Paraguay	New York	London	May 22
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	May 22
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 22
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 20
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	May 20
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	May 21
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	May 22
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Castries, Kemble, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Barque Village Queen, Gray, Turk's Island, Workman & Gregg.

Barque S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, Trinidad, Warren & Gregg.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, Zaza, do.

Brig Home, Phillips, Port Spain, Thos. Watson & Sons.

Schr Henrietta, Clark, Cambridge, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Sabino, Currier, Savannah, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Elgin, Healey, 27 days from Ardrossan, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh.

Barque Sarah B. Hale, White, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. barque Imperador, Heard, 24 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to Albert F. Damon. April 22, lat. 5 30 S., long. 34 45 W., spoke barque Meaco, 28 days from Rio Janeiro, for Philadelphia.

Br. barque Frank Lovett, Cann, 47 days from Ardrossan, with pig iron to order.

Br. brig Paragon, Bogart, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Br. brig Galatea, McKenzie, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar to Dallett & Son.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Clara Brown, Osgood, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Potter, Shields, 11 days from Caibarien, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. brig Chilianwalla, ——, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to E. Morris Wain & Co.

Br. schr Waif, Demsen, 14 days from St. John, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, 16 days from Curacoa, with salt to John Dallett & Co.

Schr Vesta, Waite, 14 days from Zara, with sugar and molasses to S. W. & Welsh.

Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order.

Schr Charlotte Fish, Strong, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Outside the Capes, saw a square-rigged vessel standing in; one barque coming out of the Breakwater; off Fourteen Feet Bank, barques George H. Jenkins, from Shields, and Frank Lovering, from ——; off Ship John, two deep schooners (one foreign), names unknown; off Bombay Hook, one brig; off Duck Creek, a deeply-laden schooner.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Faltz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from New York.

Schr Cooper, Callaway, 3 days from Rappahannock river, with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, 12 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 15.—Barque George H. Jenkins, for Philadelphia, left the Breakwater yesterday. Schrs J. H. Lockwood, from New York; Henry J. Raymond, from Georgetown for Providence; and Sophie Ann, from Philadelphia for Boston, remain in the harbor. Steam tug America reports the following vessels having passed in for Philadelphia:—Barque Savannah, from Sombrero, and brig Robin, from Sagua.

LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Onni, Dannevig, hence, at Elsinore 29th ult., for Riga.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 14th inst.

Schrs Leonora, Myers; Active, Coombs; M. & E. Henderson, Price; and Edward Kidder, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 13th inst.

Schr Ella Matthews, Mackleove, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., 13th inst.

Schr Challenge, Gulliver, cleared at Providence 14th inst. for Philadelphia or Bangor.

Schrs J. B. Johnson, Smith, for Philadelphia; North Pacific, Erickson, for do.; David G. Flood, Weeden, for do.; Foam Homan, and Billow, Eldridge, for Trenton, N. J., cleared at Providence 14th inst.

Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 14th inst.

Schrs Ida May, Drake; J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith; and Frank B. Colton, Somers, Philadelphia for Boston; C. U. Brooks, Brooks, do. for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst. The J. M. Fitzpatrick and Ida May sailed again.

Schrs Thomas Clyde, Bertha Souder, Ralph Souder, Abigail Haley, George Kilbern, S. & E. Corson, E. S. Clair Edwards, T. T. Tasker, Pecora, and others, sailed from Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

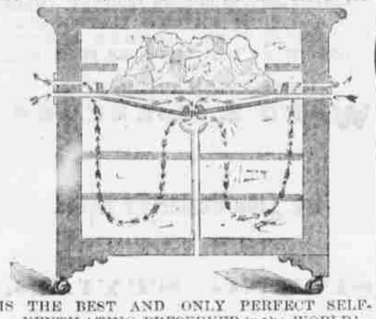
Schrs John Lancaster, Williams; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; and Thomas Boaz, Somers, from Boston for Philadelphia; Lucy A. Blossom, Chatfield, Portsmouth for do., at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr Iona, Kendall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 13th inst.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING AMERICAN

REFRIGERATOR



IS THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECT SELF-VENTILATING PRESERVER in the WORLD!

And will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., longer, drier, and colder, with less ice, than any other Refrigerator now in use.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,

5 5 wsmlm 220 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SAVERY'S PATENT COMBINED DINING-ROOM

Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers, SAVERY & CO.,

Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street, AND Corner South FRONT and REED Streets, Philadelphia.

5 10 1m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

GO TO

RICHMOND & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,

4 30 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,

Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

5 7§ West Side, Philadelphia.

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

WINDOW SCREEN

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 5 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 24§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use.
BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.
Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2 50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to
GEORGE GEBBIE,
4 23 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia 2 25

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Also Ties Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc. 4 2 mwsrp§

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN St. 12 25 3m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied for cash. lowest prices 12 4§

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Photographic Portrait Gallery,

Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.

All the refinements of Photography, such as

IVORYTYPES, MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN, OPALOTYPES.

The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,

5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as fine ould candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Urnatrias, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

6 1mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4pif PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, May 22, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 29, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 1, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 8 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
3 6§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CATHOLIC CONCERT.

A GRAND CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN
AT CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, 1869, at 8 o'clock,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,
SEVENTEENTH and STILES Streets.

The following eminent and popular Artists will take part in a programme of unusual excellence and brilliancy, sparkling with operatic gems and other acceptable morceaux:—

Mme. SOPHIE MOZART, of New York;
Miss CAROLINE McCAFFREY;
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York;
Mr. THOMAS E. HARKINS, and
Mr. THOMAS A'BECKET, JR.

The whole under the direction of
Mr. T. E. HARKINS.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR,

to be had of the Rev. Clergy, at the Church, Seventeenth and Stiles streets, or Willing's alley, and at the Music Stores of Messrs. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chesnut street. 5 17 4t

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth street, New York.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR
ON EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE RACE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
from the Fourteenth Street Circus, New York, will appear in a superb programme of
ELEGANT EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES
AND WONDERFUL ATHLETIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. To commence at 2½ and 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at C. W. A

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869.

WANTED, A MAN.

"The mare is a very good mare, only the mare is dead," said Ariosto. In just that unfortunate position do we now find John W. Geary, who seeks the position of Governor for a second term. That he is comely, who can doubt? That he is six feet high and admirably proportioned, who deny? That his whiskers are soldierly and of graceful curve, who cannot see? And yet he is not a man in the sense that the Chief Magistrate of a great commonwealth like Pennsylvania should be. He yet lacks something befitting his great office. Most of all, he has not that stern integrity which should be as much a part of his office as his oath, as his subserviency to the "ring" has amply proved. He wants altogether not only statesmanship, but even that lesser quality of intelligence which he should bring to the discharge his responsible trusts. His self-esteem is preposterous, his talents tawdry as the tinsel of the stage. His assumptions of capacity render him ridiculous, and what he thinks are proofs of his wisdom, only confirm us in his ignorance. His dignity is as sham as that of the false duke in the *Honeymoon*. His associates, while they should be of such a character as to hedge him about with respect, are of such origin as to lead the world to think them his jackals, and no more. His office, in which only the grave affairs of state should be considered, has been desecrated to the vilest purposes of brokerage and sale, and then, when he should alone go to discharge his solemn duties, he retires only to prey upon the "Ring" and the seekers after his clemency. With a profundity of ignorance which nothing but his personal vanity equals, he makes speeches, which, even after his clerk has corrected their grammar, are miracles of bosh and nothingness.

Without possessing a single qualification for the office, without having the respect of any significant portion of the people of the Commonwealth, and really lacking every quality which should recommend him for such a high position, the sublimity of his impudence and his grasping need alone induce him to thrust himself forward as a candidate for Governor. The slave of the "Ring," and their willing coadjutor, he is for them the most fitting instrument, and he will, it is feared, receive their nomination. But they and he must clearly understand that he is not, cannot be, the choice of the great Republican party, whom for one term he has already shamefully misrepresented. The small ward politicians may possibly foist him upon us, but just as certainly as they do, just so certainly will our party organization see in the nomination of John W. Geary the defeat of its principles, and the State will, for one gubernatorial term at least, lose the benefits of Republican influence. The Republican party is a great and powerful organization, and it may not be lightly broken down: but while it was sufficiently strong to send to the field scores upon scores of regiments, to spend scores of millions of dollars in perpetuating the Union, yet it is not strong enough to stand another term of the misrule of the present Governor.

Once and for all, we disclaim any personal feeling in this matter, and we not only express no preference for any other candidate, but, further, we have no individual choice for Governor. What we do demand, though, is that one shall be chosen for that position who shall in some measure be qualified to discharge its important duties—one who shall bring to the office unflinching integrity, a reputation for truth and honor indisputable—one who shall be firm, honest, fearless, who shall be set "all apart" from the corrupting associations of the "Ring;" who shall have mind enough to deliver himself intelligently upon the affairs of state; who shall administer the government wisely and with economy; who shall possess such strength and worth of character as to lend honor to his office and not borrow all he has from it, and who shall not have in his ante-room a catspaw to gather in the greenbacks from the lobby and the pardon brokers. There are such men yet living in the Commonwealth, but the once time-honored office of Governor has been so degraded by the vile practices of some of its incumbents, and is in such need of purifying, that the office must seek the man and not the man the office. Only such a man can at this juncture save our party from complete rout in the coming campaign. The opposition see our weakness in John W. Geary, and are already taking advantage of it. They will put forward in the contest no mere party hack—no creature of their "Ring." They recognize the fact that the people are tired of imbecility and want of character in their Chief Magistrate, and they mean to nominate a man of character and capacity. With such a candidate arrayed against John W. Geary, their task will be an easy one. They will have the triumph, and we the defeat.

There is yet time to do what is right and to save the party from disgrace. The man worthy of the nomination can be found, and on such a one the people and *press* will be united, and that will be equivalent to success. But upon Geary the *press* cannot be brought to unite; already the most influential journals throughout the State are opposing him, and it should be remembered that they are the very echo and expression of popular feeling. It is simply a question whether our party leaders are going to give us defeat or victory, whether the Republican organization is to triumph by the selection of a wise and good man, or to fall by nominating a weak and bad one. The time to answer it is short, and the necessity for a reply imperative.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A CABLE TELEGRAM announces that great excitement prevails in Paris and in other portions of France in reference to the approaching election for members of the new Corps Legislatif, which takes place on the 23d inst., next Sunday. In France a rule prevails similar to that existing in a few of the New England States, that no candidate shall be duly elected who does not receive a clear majority of all the votes cast, and to provide for contingencies of this kind a second election is to be held on Sunday, May 30, in all districts in which no choice is effected at the first trial.

Heretofore Napoleon has been, practically, an absolute ruler. The upper branch of the French legislative body consists of members selected as counsellors and friends by himself, from whom he has no serious opposition. The voice of the people is expressed in the election of members of the Corps Legislatif, but by adroit management and an unscrupulous use of Government patronage and intimidation, the Emperor has always secured in that body a large majority of servile supporters. In spite of all his precautions, however, some bold and independent spirits have been returned, and his policy has been subjected to a merciless criticism. In the natural order of things the decline of his popularity should be attended with a corresponding increase of Opposition members, and this result is anticipated, but it is supposed that the Emperor will still be able to secure a large majority in the new Corps, mainly on account of the rivalries and antagonisms of his enemies.

France contains three tolerably powerful parties—the Legitimists, Orleanists and Republicans—who are equally hostile to Napoleon, but who at the same time have such intense hatred and distrust of each other that it is almost impossible to combine their forces in one effective conglomerate organization. An earnest effort is being made to cement these jarring elements into a constitutional opposition which, without reference to past divisions or old creeds, will act harmoniously on living issues; but although this is doubtless a wise policy, it has been attended with but a moderate degree of success, and it is next to impossible for the advocate of the Republic to cordially join hands with the champion of the Bourbons, or for the Orleanist to fraternize sincerely with the Legitimist. From present indications, in nearly all the contested districts there will be a sort of a scrub race, in which a large number of candidates will figure who have no earthly hope of success. This system is in some respects disadvantageous to the Government at the first election, inasmuch as it allows every voter who does not cordially approve the Napoleonic policy to find a representative for his peculiar views; and thus to present a powerful illustration of the prevailing dissatisfaction; but at the second election it will be beneficial to the Emperor, as many Orleanists will vote for his friends in preference to a Republican, or Republicans will vote for the Empire rather than the restoration of Bourbonism.

The contest is further complicated by as many personal feelings and issues as exist in the United States when a new Congress is to be elected, previous to the actions of the conventions which decide who shall or shall not be considered regularly nominated candidates. There are also accusations of corruption, and a provincial journal charges that several thousand voters have been bought up in one of the departments at the cheap rate of twenty-five cents per head. The best guarantee of the return of some of the ablest members of the opposition arises from the fact that in France, as well as in England, they can make assurance doubly sure by running as candidates in two or more districts at the same time. Thus M. Thiers is a candidate in one of the Parisian districts where he is antagonized by two opponents, and he is also a candidate in a provincial district where his antagonist is M. de Lesseps, the projector of the Suez Canal.

There is no doubt that France is growing restive under Napoleonic rule, and past experience has shown that at moments when the public mind was ripe for revolt it has not been difficult to depose monarchs who appeared to be more firmly seated than the present Emperor. Under the existing law, political demonstrations must be made at least five days before the election, and to-day has been selected for a grand popular outburst in Paris, which is, we suppose, the French equivalent for a mighty mass meeting. Napoleon will scarcely feel easy until the whole affair is over, and it would not be at all surprising if, at this moment, he was trembling, if not tottering, on his throne. At the best he must look forward to increased legislative antagonism to his measures, and to an increase of the discontent which sooner or later may add his dynasty to the list of the broken and banished idols of France.

THE RECONSTRUCTED WHIPPING-POST at New Castle, Delaware, was consecrated on Saturday, with imposing ceremonies, which are fully detailed by our special correspondent. New Castle, the scene of this barbarous mockery of justice, is not more than thirty-five miles distant from Philadelphia, but the moral sentiment of the people of Delaware receives its inspiration from the middle ages, and nothing better can be expected of them, we fear, for years to come.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 17, 1869.

The official announcement from the Treasury Department in reference to the establishment of a sinking fund by means of regular weekly purchases of a million dollars of United States bonds, is having a very favorable effect in financial circles, the prices on Saturday reaching the highest figure yet attained, with a prospect of a steady advance in the future. This movement will not fail to produce much good, especially in relieving the gold market of the constant drain upon its resources by reason of our excessive and constantly increasing import trade. This is really our great danger at the present time, and as our people seem determined to persist in their habits of extravagance, forcing the country to live beyond its means, it is well to have the rich nations of Europe in a mood to accept our bonds for gold in payment of the heavy balance.

The Currency market is plethoric with means, and great difficulty is experienced in locating balances even at 3 or 4 per cent. The current rates for loans are unchanged, from the fact that that money is not much wanted, and a reduction of rates would probably fail to stimulate the demand.

Governments are active and again advancing. The gold fever is at its height, 141⅞ being paid before the opening of the Gold Board. Price at 11·45 A. M., 141, firm.

There was not much activity in the Stock market this morning, and prices were weak. In State loans the only transaction was in the coupon war loan, which sold at 102. We quote 6s, first series, at 104½; second do. at 106; and third do. at 108. City 6s were without change. The new issues sold at 101⅞, and the old at 97¾. The Lehigh gold loan advanced and sold at 96½.

Reading Railroad was dull at 47·81@47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad fell off, selling at 56½; Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 128; Minehill Railroad at 54¼; and Norristown at 67.

In Canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Navigation, which advanced and sold at 33¾. Delaware Division changed hands at 47½.

Coal shares were quiet, with sales of Big Mountain at 6; 4½ was bid for New York and Middle; and 44 for New Creek.

In Bank stocks nothing was done.

City Passenger Railway stocks were in demand. Second and Third sold at 50¾@51, closing at 51; this is an advance of $8 per share within fifteen days, occasioned by the sale of some $30,000 worth of the company's unproductive real estate; Union was offered at 43; and 18 was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; 46½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 15 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	Pa 6s W L Cp.	102	100 sh	Reading	b30. 47⅛
$200	do	101¾	100	do	c.47·81
$300	City 6s, New	101⅞	100	do	47·81
$2500	do	Old. 97¾	200	do	b5. 47·81
$7000	Pa R 2m 6s	95¾	100	do	b30. 47·81
$2000	Phil & E 7s	88⅝	5 sh	C & Am R.Is	128
$3000	do	88⅝	45 sh	Norrist'n	Is. 67
$5000	do	88⅝	44 sh	Penna	Is. 56½
$15000	do	Is. 88⅜	39 sh	Del Div	Is. 47⅜
$2000	Sunbury & E 7s	97	35 sh	Leh Nav	33¼
$1000	Leh gold l	96¼	100	do	33⅜
$500	do	96¾	100 sh	Big Mt	b60. 6
$5000	do	96¾	200 sh	Hestonv'e	b60 13½

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅝@122; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 116¼@116⅜; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; 5s, 10-40, 109⅛@109⅜. Gold, 141@141⅛.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 122⅛@122⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 121@121⅛; do., 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Pacific, 107⅛@107⅝. Gold, 141⅜.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅝@122⅜; do. 1862, 120⅝@121; do. 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1865, new, 119@119⅛; do. 1867, new, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1868, 119@119⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 141@141⅛; Silver, 130@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 17.—The Flour market is exceedingly quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5·50 for superfine, $5·75@6·25 for extras, $6·50@7·12½ for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6·75@7·50 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·75@9 for Ohio do. do., and $10@11·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. 500 barrels Delaware Mills sold on secret terms. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7·25 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is devoid of animation, and prices favor buyers; sales of red at $1·55@1·60; amber do. at $1·67@1·75; and white at $1·80@2. Rye is steady, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at $1·43@1·45. Corn is in fair request, but with increased receipts and stocks, prices are weak; sales of 5000 bushels yellow at 85@87c. and Western mixed at 84@85c. Oats are without important change; sales of Western at 82@82c., and Pennsylvania at 65@70c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull and offered at 94@96c. ₱ gallon, tax paid, in large lots; a small lot sold at $1.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 17.—The market for Beef Cattle is extremely inactive, but holders are generally very firm in their views, and manifest no particular disposition to force sales. We quote choice at 10@10c., the latter rate for a superior lot; fair to good at 9@10c.; prime at 7½@8½c.; and common at 5@7c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 1900 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
65. Owen Smith, Western, 7@15.
110. A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9.
45. Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7½@8½.
50. P. McFillen, Western, 8@9½.
75. P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@8¾.
60. James S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@8¾.
100. James McFillen, Western, 8@9.
40. E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9.
115. Ullman & Bachman, Western, 7@13.
145. Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9.
152. Mooney & Smith, Western, 7½@11.
86. Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5½@8½.
60. H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 5@6½.
50. L. Frank, Western, 6½@7½.
80. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6½@9½.
30. Hope & Co., Chester county, 6½@8¾.
60. M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 5@8.
55. Elcon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
57. Blum & Co., Virginia, 5@6.
27. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 7@8.
32. D. Branson, Chester county, 5½@7½.
53. Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9.
61. A. Kimble, Chester county, 7@9½.
19. L. Horne, Delaware, 6@7.
45. John McArdle, Western, 5@8.
19. Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@9.

Cows and calves are in steady request at $50@90; and springers at $45@75, an advance; receipts, 150 head.

Sheep are in good supply, and the demand has fallen off. Sales at 4@6c. ₱ pound gross; receipts, 16,000 heads.

Hogs are unchanged; sales of 4500 head at $12@13 for slop and $13@14·25 for corn fed.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Cotton quiet at 28c. for middlings. Flour active. Wheat dull and lower; prime Valley red, $2·10@2·15; prime Pennsylvania red, $1·50@1·55. Corn firm; white, 83c.; yellow, 83@84c. Oats dull at 76@76c. for heavy, and 68@75c. for light. Rye dull at $1·35@1·45. Pork quiet at $31·50@31·75. Bacon rib sides, 16¾c.; clear sides, 17¾c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard, 19c. Whisky unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 141¼; Exchange, 109¾. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 116⅜; do. 1865, 117⅜; new, 119¼; do. 1867, 119½; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Co., 62½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 181; Reading, 95¾; Hudson River, 155¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 105½; Illinois Central 145⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 125¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	181½	West. Union Tel.	42¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	29¾	Cleve. & Toledo	105
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wabash	74¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86½
Chi. and N. W. com.	91¼	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	102¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	33¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	126¾	United States	66
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153½	Gold	141¼
Pacific Mail Steam.	95		

Market steady.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 ½

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 15, 1869.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS

of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to

Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston,
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

5 12 5

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 12 13t*

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mfw

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year; and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 139 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869.

The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1869, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1869, may be stamped thereon.

Books of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.

5 15 12t CHARLES S. TRAL, Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1336 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable three-story brick residence, No. 430 North Sixth street, below Noble street. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased, viz.:—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Sixth street, City of Philadelphia, at the distance of 76 feet northward from the north side of Willow street; containing in front on Sixth street 19 feet, and in depth westward of that breadth, between parallel lines, 106 feet 8 inches. Bounded northward by ground conveyed to Isaac Burkhardt, southward by a messuage and lot released to Joseph Moorehead and Elizabeth T., his wife, in right of the said Elizabeth T. in severalty, eastward by said Sixth street, and westward partly by ground released to Matthew Walker in severalty, and partly by the head of a four feet wide alley, laid out for the mutual use and accommodation of the lots of ground bounding thereon. Being the same premises which Harriet Walker, by indenture bearing date October 7, A. D. 1845, and recorded in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 53, page 79, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Wilson Jewell, M. D., in fee; together with the common use, right, and privilege of the said four feet wide alley, as a passage-way and water-course, at all times hereafter forever, excepting and reserving, nevertheless, unto the owners, tenants, and occupiers of the lots of ground bordering on the said four feet wide alley, the right and privilege of using a strip of ground in the southwesternmost corner of the said lot above described, of the width of two feet, east and west, by four feet, north and south, in connection with the remainder of the said alley, as and for an alley, passage-way, and water-course, at all times forever.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
CHARLOTTE M. JEWELL, Executrix.

N. B. The improvements are a modern three-story brick residence, with two-story back building; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, range, etc. Well suited for a physician, having been used as such for a number of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 17 19 22 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

REMOVAL.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

HAVING REMOVED FROM

NO. 712 CHESNUT STREET,

TO

THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 1124 Chesnut Street,

Are now opening a large and new assortment of DIAMOND AND OTHER FINE JEWELRY, AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, ENGLISH STERLING SILVER-WARE, GORHAM ELECTRO-PLANED WARE, MANTEL CLOCKS, Etc. [3 11thm

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WARD & McKEEVER,

No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,

THE CHEAPEST PRICE,

[5 17 mwf3m

THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.

WALL PAPER
AT RETAIL,
AT RIGHT PRICES.
J. H. LONGSTRETH,
NO. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
5 12 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

200 Cases Giesler & Co.'s Champagne,

"Verzenay" and "Gold Label," quarts and pints,

For sale by

JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
5 13 12trp Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BENEDICTINE,

Made by the Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp, France.

Established in 1510.

This Liqueur has not changed from the time of its first introduction in 1510, and the original recipe employed in its manufacture has been religiously observed. For sale by

A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY

A. MERINO,
NO. 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
5 12 6t Agent for Pennsylvania.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

OFFICE OF THE

KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

Established 1832. Incorporated 1864.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of

EASTERN ICE.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
E. F. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:

8 lbs. daily	60	cents per week.
12 " "	75	" "
16 " "	90	" "
20 " "	$1 05	" "

Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 5 1marp

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Why do the Gentlemen go for Clothes to

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BECAUSE Gentlemen know that they can get the best of everything there at the most reasonable prices.

BECAUSE it is a pleasure to go where you know that every garment is well made, and so durably put together that the seams will last as long as the fabric does.

BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson use none but the best materials, and such as gentlemen enjoy wearing.

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BECAUSE Rockhill & Wilson have so long enjoyed the patronage of the best men in Philadelphia, that they can tell, at a glance, exactly what each man wants.

BECAUSE you can get a dollar's worth for your dollar at Rockhill & Wilson's better than at any other place in town.

Now is your time, gentlemen.
Embrace the present opportunity
To supply yourselves
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Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
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GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
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Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

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D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

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Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
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ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA,

AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Having been appointed the Sole Agents

For the sale of the balance ($750,000) of the above bonds, we offer them as in our judgment,

A Most Reliable and Satisfactory Investment.

The St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad is building to connect the cities of St. Louis and Terre Haute, forming part of the

Great Through Line from St. Louis to Philadelphia and New York,

Controlled and Operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,900,000, about two-fifths of the cost of the road, and the bonds have in addition the guarantee of payment of principal and interest of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company (a corporation having no debt, and with a large surplus fund), the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, the last two endorsements being assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by contracts which are matters of record. There is also a Sinking Fund created by the mortgage of $30,000 per annum, to pay the principal of the bonds at maturity.

These bonds bear interest at Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, and are offered for the present at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
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American and Foreign
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ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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LOOKING GLASSES,
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NEW CHROMOS,
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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
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PERSONAL.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching Vocal Music, the Piano, and Cabinet Organ, desires to take charge of the young ladies in one or more of the private schools of Philadelphia. Her references from Professors of Music will be satisfactory. Address "Music Teacher," Office of the Evening Telegraph, stating where an interview can be had, and when. 5 15 3t

BOARDING WANTED, IN A SMALL private family by a gentleman, wife, and two daughters. None but the most respectable, not boarding house keepers, need reply. Address A. M. L., "Evening Telegraph" office, stating terms per month (which must not be [illegible] with [illegible] 5 12 6t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings troupe will conclude their season at the end of the present week. This evening Kreutzer's grand opera of *A Night in Granada* will be given for the first time in English.

To-morrow evening Mr. Alfred Stimmell, the popular doorkeeper of the Academy, will have a benefit, when *Il Trovatore* will be performed. Mr. Stimmell has many claims upon the regards of our opera goers, and we hope that he will be complimented by a full house.

On Wednesday Mr. J. F. Zimmerman, the treasurer of the Richings troupe, will have a benefit, when Gounod's opera of *Faust* will be performed, with an increased chorus and orchestra. Miss Edith Abell will appear as "Marguerite."

It should be remembered that this is the last season of the present organization.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Barton Hill will have a farewell benefit this evening, and will appear as "Elliott Grey" in the popular drama of *Rosedale*. Mr. Hill, who is about to leave for London, where he will have the stage management of Mr. John Wood's Theatre, is one of our most accomplished and scholarly stock actors, and his departure will leave a vacancy in the Arch Street Company that it will be difficult to fill. We hope that the lovers of the drama will testify to their appreciation of Mr. Hill's merits by crowding the house this evening.

On Thursday evening Mr. L. L. James will have a benefit, when *Caste* and *Ireland As It Was* will be performed.

Mr. Craig's benefit is announced for Friday.

On Monday next Mr. John Collins, the popular Irish comedian, will commence an engagement.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins will commence an engagement of six nights this evening, and will appear in a new Irish drama entitled *Trodden Down; or, Under Two Flags.*

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt burlesque troupe will appear this evening in *Lucretia Borgia, M. D.*

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Levy's operetta of *Punchinello* and the comedietta of *A Rainy Day* will be given this evening.

On Friday, Mr. Thomas Whiffin, the popular comedian of the troupe, will have his first benefit. *Ching Chow Hi* and a new operetta entitled *Jeanette' Wedding* will be given on this occasion.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of interesting novelties will be presented this week, and the entertainments will combine such a variety of attractions as to suit all tastes.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS will commence its second and last week to-day, on Eighth street, above Race. This is the most extensive organization in the country, and the performances are of a highly entertaining character. The circus attracted crowded audiences last week, and there is no doubt that it will continue to be as popular as ever. The organization has been completed by the celebrated manager, L. B. Lent, with great care, and he has succeeded in selecting for it the most celebrated equestrians, acrobats, clowns, and general performers in the country. The stud of horses, too, is large and well trained, and the whole exhibition is one that can be heartily enjoyed without fear of offense. There are few persons that cannot appreciate a good circus performance, and the large audiences that have been in attendance at the New York Circus during the past week sufficiently demonstrates its popularity. Mr. Lent's troupe contains a number of first-class riders, and the feats of horsemanship are certainly remarkable, and they appeal to the sympathies of a large number of persons who do not care for the ordinary run of entertainments. There are also a large number of well-trained performing horses, ponies, mules, and dogs, that execute a number of amusing and remarkable feats. Two performances are given every day at 2½ and 8 P. M., at each of which the entire troupe appear. Those who wish to give their children a genuine treat should take them to see this fine exhibition before it leaves.

PROFESSOR MCCLINTOCK'S LECTURES.—"At the time of the great Exhibition of 1851, the local committee of Dacca, India, gave notice that they would award prizes for the best piece of muslin that could be woven in time for the Exhibition. The piece which received the first prize was ten yards long and one wide, weighed only 3 oz. 2 dwts., and could be passed through a very small ring." What marvellous ingenuity and delicate touch must be required for the production of such an infinitely fine piece of workmanship; If such a remarkable web were owned by any of our readers, with what jealous care would it be preserved from injury, and with what exultant pride would it be displayed to wondering friends! We have not Dacca muslins under our care, but we have control of an incomparably finer piece of workmanship—the human form. Our bodies are most delicate and highly organized. In a square inch of the hand there are 3500 sweat tubes and 28 miles in length in the whole body. Should not it be our greatest privilege to learn how to preserve so complicated a machine in proper working order? From the lectures to be given by Professor James McClintock, at Concert Hall, commencing this evening, we can obtain such knowledge from one who is most competent to teach about such matters.

A GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Seventeenth and Stiles streets, will be given on Thursday evening at Concert Hall, under the direction of Mr. T. E. Harkins, who will be assisted by Madame Sophie Mozart, Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Mr. George Simpson, and Mr. Thomas A'Beckett, Jr.

MRS. F. MORDAUNT has been tendered a complimentary benefit, to come off at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, May 29. Mrs. John Drew and the entire Arch Street Theatre company have volunteered for the occasion, together with a number of other eminent artists, and the performance promises to be exceptionally brilliant. Mrs. Mordaunt is well known is an actress of ability and a very estimable lady, and we hope that this benefit will be a genuine success.

WHITSUNTIDE FESTIVAL.—A grand local sængerfest takes place to-day at Engel & Wolf's farm, under the auspices of the Mænnerchor, Sængerbund, Young Mænnerchor, and Leidertafel Societies.

A GRAND REUNION of the George Downey Literary Association will take place at National Guards' Hall this evening. A very pleasant entertainment may be expected.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE—On Saturday evening a large and fashionable audience was in attendance to witness a performance at the Amateur Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. *A Lesson in Acting* and *Jeanneatte's Wedding* were acted in a very spirited manner by Miss Schaumburg, Colonel d'Epineuil, and other prominent actors, and the entertainment was, in all respects, a gratifying success. The performance was given for the benefit of the Female Beneficial Association; and as the object was a very worthy one, we are pleased to know that a handsome sum was realized.

Olive Logan's Opinion of the Theatrical Profession.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN, actress, lecturer, and woman's rightist, has taken advantage of the opportunities afforded her in the last-named capacity to comment upon the modern theatrical tendencies in a rather pointed manner. In a speech at Steinway Hall last week she "pitched in" rather strongly on the subject of burlesque, leg business, and the bleached, blonde Britons who are now reaping a golden harvest by displaying their charms to admiring American audiences. Against the golden-haired interpreters of burlesque, Olive has her special grievances. Their hair, if rumor be true, is dyed yellow, while the golden tint of her waving curls is the gift of nature; they are padded, while she does not require any such extraneous aids to eke out a meagre array of personal charms; and last, but not least, they succeed on the stage and she did not. This last fact is of itself sufficient to account for the fact of the fair Olive's antipathy to the theatrical profession, and her statements therefore must be taken *cum grano salis*. The following spicy card was elicited by the comments of the New York *Times* on Miss Logan's speech, and the exaggerations which distinguish it are certainly characteristic of the new line of business that Olive has lately taken up. She is a new convert to woman's rightism, and her zeal in the cause has therefore all the ardor of the novice. Of burlesque we have had enough and to spare of late, but it is very certain that in no theatre in the country are any such questions as Miss Logan suggests, asked or even hinted it.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Times*:—In your issue of to-day you are pleased to accuse me of "slandering" the dramatic profession by certain remarks which I made at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening. This is a strange charge to bring against a woman who has suffered as much as I have for insisting that there are virtue and honor among the members of that profession. On one notable occasion I stood up before an audience of 3000 of the most puritanical people to be found in New England, and tried to interest them in the career of a virtuous young actress. I signally failed, and I can only express my profound regret that I ever was so foolhardy as to draw upon myself the condemnation of intelligent people by advocating the cause of a profession which is now disgraced by its recognition of these indecent women.

The cases you cite of successful players who still retain decency in the dramatic profession, are those of Janauschek, Ristori, Mrs. Lander, and Miss Bateman. Janauschek has always played to empty benches at the Academy of Music. Ristori, as a natural result of skilful manipulating by an astute manager, drew almost as well as a circus for a few weeks, but when the *furor* died out, she played for the pleasure of playing, apparently, for she had to pay for the privilege. Mrs. Lander, a true artist and a lady, is, it is well known, as unprofitable a "star" as the country affords, even when backed by two or three strong subsidiary players, whom she takes with her. Miss Bateman's success was before the advent of the yellow-haired nudities.

Besides, even if it were quite different, the persons you name are players who have toiled for many years in this profession, and who have acquired world-wide celebrity. I referred the other night to decent young women who are not celebrities—merely honest, modest girls, whose parents have left them the not very desirable heritage of the stage, and who find it difficult to obtain any other employment, being uneducated for any other. When these girls go into a theatre to apply for a situation now, they find that the requirements of managers are expressed in the following questions:—

1. "Is your hair dyed yellow?
2. "Are your legs, arms, and bosom symmetrically formed, and are you willing to expose them?"
3. "Can you sing brassy songs, and dance the can-can, and wink at men, and give utterance to disgusting half words which mean whole actions?"
4. "Are you acquainted with any rich men who will throw you flowers, and send you presents, and keep afloat dubious rumors concerning your chastity?"
5. "Are you willing to appear to-night, and every night, amid the glare of gaslights and before the gaze of thousands of men, in this pair of satin breeches tights inches long, without a vestige of drapery on your person?"

If you can answer these questions affirmatively, we will give you a situation. If not, there's the door.

For myself, I left the stage four years ago to pursue literature. With writing and lecturing I am able to earn a decent and dignified livelihood. I am very thankful I can do so, but my own private affairs are not my sole concern, and "what I see, I say."

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
OLIVE LOGAN.

The Authors' Union, No. 264 Pearl street.
Friday, May 14, 1869.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 818 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DUST, DUST, DUST.
Dusters.
A full supply at
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 324 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all rices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and rofit.

BITTERS.—S. S. Harris, M. D., of New York, says of Mr. Speer's Wine:—"I find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, preferable to all other Wines." The "Wine Bitters" has his pure Wine as a base, only being made bitter by the bitter principles of such herbs and roots as are in daily use by the medical faculty. Try them, and you will use no other. Sold by druggists.

A DESIRE.—It has long been a esire with medical mend to have an agreeable tonic which will act beneficially upon the different functions of the system without deleterious effect. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" fully meet the want so long felt. Their base is his pure wine, without any medication, except by herbs and roots. Sold by druggiste.

A COMET.—
There's a comet a-coming along this way!
His baggage is checked right through, they say.
But if he should chance near the earth to stray
To look at our queer inventions,
He may, if he choose, some new things learn.
Or if his eccentric temper burn,
And to smash our things he should take a turn.
Give him Marvin's Spherical Safe!

Imagine him butting it all day long,
Till his head is bald and his brain goes wrong!
Chrome iron will prove a little too strong
For a comet's constitution.
And from that day forth you may count him out
Of the list of stars that wander about
With blazing tails and a luminous snout,
A-frightening people so!

Those Burglar Safes all the rascals hate,
Their sides they can never penetrate,
Though early they rise, or labor late
At their infamous avocation.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street (Masonic Hall).

THROW HER OVERBOARD!!—The highly talented compounder or contounder of hash called Washington gossip, in the *Sunday Dispatch* of May 16, made a *well-paid-for* mis take in her description of McCord's Alarm Baton. She describes it as a child's rattle, ornamented. It is strange that his Honor Mayor Fox, as well as the Police Committee, couldn't see it in that light.

Their eyes were not bedimmed looking through *green paper*, that's why. McCord's Alarm Baton has been approved by the Mayor and the above-mentioned committee, and, in fact, by every sensible person who has seen it.

I wish the public to run over the closing but brilliant remarks of this correspondent, signing herself "X.," and then, when convenient, call and see the article and judge for themselves.

No family should be without one.
JOSEPH MCCORD,
Inventor and Patentee.

William Alexander & Co., Stationers and Printers, No. 140 South Third street, sole Agents for the sale of McCord's Alarm Baton.

A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES.—It would be a happy thing for the world if all the excitants at present used in the practice of medicine could be swept out of existence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable substitution may one day be accomplished. Certain it is that the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties increases with every passing year. "Figures that cannot lie" show this to be the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a gentle cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, a nervine, a blood depurent, a specific for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and above all, as a PROTECTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In the towns and cities it is literally a HOUSEHOLD STAPLE. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble"—a safe and pleasant remedy for the various ailments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it because it refreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either.

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FULLY INAUGURATED.
WANAMAKER & BROWN
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HIGH PRICES, HIGH PRICES,
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VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.
ADD TO YOUR COMFORT,
SAVE YOUR MONEY,
IMPROVE YOUR LOOKS,
BY
BUYING YOUR SUMMER SUIT
AT
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET. OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—MARCH.—On Thursday evening, May 13, 1869, by the Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., RICHARD P. TAYLOR and MARY LOUISA, daughter of Robert G. March, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 15th instant, MARY ANN, wife of Daniel Allen, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2644 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

MINTZER.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPH F., infant son of Joseph F. and Elmira Mintzer, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 515 Carpenter street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery, Ninth and Federal streets.

TAYLOR.—On the evening of the 15th instant, GEORGE TAYLOR, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Dr. R. E. Taylor, Pine street, above Second, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

PAIN PAINT.

HOW TO GET IT.

GOLD, gold, gold, bright and yellow, too.
How many work to gain,
Or beg, or murder, yes they do,
This metal to obtain.

Now, I will tell you how to find,
What everybody tries,
Gold dollars bright, now bear in mind.
I will not tell you lies.

When you get burned with fire or oil,
Or scalding water bad;
If flesh will *blister*, don't recoil,
What's said won't make you mad.

I say *no blister can appear*,
If you for this complaint
Will wet a cloth—don't look so queer—
Twice thick with WOLCOTT'S PAINT.

Then wrap it *closely round the place*,
Then wet it soon again:
And so apply on hand on face,
When burned *soon* have no *pain*.

Within *one minute, understand*,
When burned, *this cloth* apply;
Let it be *cotton, I demand*,
No blister you can spy.

In *gold*, one dollar I will pay,
When this receipt *once* fails;
Must use PAIN PAINT *without delay*,
When *fire* your flesh assails.

PAIN PAINT will then *astonish* you,
For pain *itself* will go,
No blisters have—this may be new,
But others know 'tis so.

Then try, and if but once you fail,
The gold you then *will gain*,
At WOLCOTT'S office, or by mail;
No blisters, quick, no pain.

His office—will you ask me where?—
One Hundred Eighty-one,
You find his place on Chatham square,
Where *hundreds daily* come.

OH, WHAT UGLY EYES!

Red, sore, swollen—every morning the lids stuck together with corruption; oh, how filthy they look! how hard to bear! how much pain, misery and smart! Dr. Booby's eye water has failed. Skunk's oil and goose grease have been useless. Blister plasters, pills, powders, tonics, and Dr. Dosem's Blood Remedies are of no use. Smarting, burning! oh, what fire! A few grains of common sense tinctured with reason will remove the difficulty. Let us arrive at first principles, and find the cause. Inflammation is the only cause. Get out the unnatural heat, exhaust all inflammation, and Nature will heal all soreness. Take strips of linen cloth and dip them in WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, diluted with four parts water. Lay them in till the sockets are full; keep them on all night. A few applications take out all inflammation. Try it. Relief will be certain, pain will cease, and a cure will be the result.

"MY BABY plunged its hand into a kettle of boiling porridge. I instantly applied a cloth dripping wet with PAIN PAINT. Results proved astonishing. The hand did not even blister. I know it will cure a burn in a few hours if applied immediately, and prevent all blistering. I have tried it for various kinds of pain with wonderful success."—A. A. BYRON, No. 28 Broad street, N. Y.

ONE OF OUR EMPLOYES had his hand caught in a cylinder press, inflicting a severe wound, from which he suffered great agony. We immediately applied a cloth, dripping wet with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, and in less than three minutes the pain was entirely gone. This induced us to try it in a case of Neuralgia, and it has thus far never failed to relieve the pain.

MYERS & CO., No. 29 Ann street, N. Y.

Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.

Test them free of cost at No. 622 ARCH Street. 1t

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAIN FOR THE SEASHORE

On and after Sunday next, May 23, the Mail train for Atlantic City will

Leave Vine Street Ferry at ..... 8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at ..... 4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.

D. H. MUNDY,
5 17 AGENT.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
GOLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY.
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDRICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—
"MARIANA RITA."
High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"
and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

8-4 BLACK HERNANI,
HEAVY MESH, AT
$1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
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LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS.
SUMMER LINENS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS; FOR BOYS' WEAR.
PRICES RIGHT.
We intend that our customers shall always find OUR GOODS RELIABLE, AND OUR PRICES THE LOWEST. 9 30 wfm

215 NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Offer To-Day Great Bargains in
BLACK SILKS,
ALPACAS AND MIXED GOODS,
PIQUE, WHITE GOODS,
BONJOUR POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS IN GENERAL
Bought from first hands and auction. 5 1 wfm1m

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 3mrp

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls altered, repaired, and cleaned.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St.
ABOVE SPRUCE,
Will offer this day, from New York Auctions,
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!
Children's Gauze Merino Vests, from 9 to 30 in.
Children's ½ to ¾ Socks, finest imported.
Ladies' full regular-made Hose, 25c. up.
Ladies' double-sole regular-made Hose, 37½c.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, all sizes.
Gents' striped and fancy-colored Socks, 25c. up.
English superfine Half Hose, best imported, 37½c.
Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, 37½, 62½, 75c. up.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Balbriggan Hose.
BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS!
300 yards London Cord Pique, 25c., worth 50c.
Fine French Organdies, plaid and striped, 37½c.
Piques at 20, 25, 35, 37½, 50c. to $1.
Soft-finished Cambric, 18c. up. Plain Nainsooks, 12c. up.
Hamburg Insertings and Edgings.
Large and small Plaid Nainsooks for dresses.
TOWELS! NAPKINS!! LINENS!!!
Damask Towels, large size, 25, 31, 50c. up.
Damask Napkins, all linen, $1, $1·50, to $11.
Richardson's Shirting Linens, 37½c. up.
Irish, Barnsley, and Scotch Table Linens.
Barnsley Linen Sheetings, 2¾ yards wide, $1·12½.
12-4 Linen Sheetings, $1·31, $1·45, $1·65 to $2.
These goods are much below regular prices. Please examine quality and price before purchasing elsewhere.
Job lots of Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs. 5 18 2t

REDUCTIONS!! ALTERATIONS!!

Being about to make some improvements to the front building occupied by us, it becomes necessary forthwith to close out a large portion of our stock, so that the balance can be condensed in the rear during the work. To effect this we have

LARGELY REDUCED
LARGELY REDUCED
LARGELY REDUCED

Our prices, and cordially extend an invitation to our friends and the public to share in the bargains. [5 17 fsm

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.
NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE
(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman).
Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.
Blk. Silks, $2, 2·25, 2·40. White Goods in great variety.
Blk. Silks, $2·50, 2·75, 3. Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c. Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c. White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, $1. Yard-wide Chintzes, 26c.
Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1·25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6m

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at E. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS
RECEIVED BY
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET,
And for sale at WHOLESALE PRICES;
"OLDTOWN FOLKS." By Mrs. Stone.
"Hans Breitmann About Town." "Changed Brides," "For her Sake," "Men, Women and Ghosts," "Gates Wide Open," "Short Trip Guide to Europe," "Student's Old Testament History," by Dr. Wm. Smith. 5 15 smw3t

To Sunday-School Superintendents and Teachers.

NEW UNION EXPLANATORY QUESTION BOOK on the Harmony of the GOSPELS. Fifty-two lessons. Each question answered in full, dispensing with commentaries. Geographical portions with interesting illustrations from Oriental travellers. Price, 15 cents.

IMPROVED QUESTION BOOK on the Life of CHRIST, with the text. Arranged for classes of all ages.

Just published and for sale by the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia. Price, 15 cents. 5 10 mwf6t

PORTER & COATES,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
822 CHESNUT Street,
MARBLE BUILDING,
ADJOINING CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
Books Retailed at Wholesale Prices. [3 29mwf6r

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
4 23 6m W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent, No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

SUMMER CLOTHES,
Elegant and Becoming in the Highest Degree.
Light in Texture and Light in Colors
MADE UP IN
AIRY AND GRACEFUL STYLES,
Cool, Comely, and Comfortable,
AT THE
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment
OF
JOHN WANAMAKER,
NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
5 6 4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
Have just received a fresh importation of
Genuine Scotch Cheviots,
Elegant French Coatings
LATEST STYLES OF
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
FOR THEIR [4 3 9mrp
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

I. LUTZ,
FURNITURE,
No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CLASS FURNITURE
AT MODERATE PRICES. [4 23 fmw3mrp

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
2 1 mwf3rp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
JACOB HARLEY
JEWELLER,
Has Removed to his New Store,
5 7 fmw 6t No. 1330 CHESNUT Street.

HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.
5 15 1m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Lippincott's for June has been sent to us by Turner Brothers & Co.

Mr. Hugh Davids has some ideas well worthy of attention in his article on "Expression in Architecture." We call attention to the following:—

"If we would succeed in forming an architecture of our own—one adapted to our wants and expressive of our feelings—we must forget the models of the past; we must erase, as did the monks of old, the words written on the vellum, that we may inscribe the record thereupon of our own passions, our own feelings and aspirations, in a new and modern tongue; and perhaps in time the palimpsests may equal or surpass in value the original manuscript. Gothic architecture seems to lend itself to the wants of modern life more fittingly than any other; and if we apply its principles without servilely copying either its forms or ornamentation, we may produce something worthy of our age; but all direct imitation can only lead to bad results, because to us the greater part of its ornament, with its monsters, its grotesque images, its rude and often indecent sculpture, its covert satire and mystical allusions, are meaningless, or if at all understood, only by those whose tastes lead them to antiquarian or professional research. If we desire to ornament our architecture in the same spirit which is evident in the mediæval work, and which contributes so much to its value in our day, we must derive our imagery not from times past, but from the living present. What interest would a Gothic building, apart from the beauty of its construction, have for us, or what light would it throw upon the age of its erection, had the architect gone to the temples of Egypt or Greece or Rome for his details? or what interest has now for us a perfect copy of a Parthenon, or a temple of Bacchus, or a Theban gate? Architecture, to have any value beyond that of mere convenience and utility, must express the living spirit of the age of its construction; and hence our steamboats and our locomotives, our printing presses and our mules, our sewing-machines and our monitors, our mowers and our cameras, must furnish their quota to the ornament of the architect if he desires to cover his edifice with the records of the present, which posterity will read with interest and instruction in the future. Our early history, the struggle for independence, the war of the Rebellion, the emancipation of the slave, the clash of politics, all should furnish themes for the architect and sculptor; and thus, if our architecture should seem to us prosaic, every year would add to its quaintness, and it would cease to be a practical and stupendous anachronism. If not beautiful in our eyes, it would possess inestimable value in the future, as to a certain degree honest and characteristic of a great age and people. Still, such ornament would at best be but an imitation or adaptation of a mode of expression adopted and necessary in an age when most other media were unknown or denied to the people: it is unnecessary for us to say in stone what we can print in words. The newspaper, the magazine, the lecture, the public assembly, are our natural and sufficient outlets of expression and shafts of instruction; and therefore recourse to Gothic architecture, with its attendant sculpture and stained glass, for either necessity, seems a retrograde rather than a progressive movement. At present we have no architecture: we build well, and our streets show elegant and commodious dwellings, costly and elaborate churches, solid-looking banks, plain and useful public schools, gorgeous hotels, and warehouses of every style; but we look in vain for the expression of an original idea—for the successful working out of a distinct purpose. We have buildings in every imaginable exaggeration of bad taste and with every possible confusion of rule, order, and style—aggravatingly pretentious and provokingly destitute of architectural fitness. A Greek temple stands for a custom house, a college, or a bank; a prison is represented by a Norman keep or an Egyptian temple; a court house resembles a barn or a factory; and so most of our public buildings might be interchanged without sacrifice of or detriment to any rule of architectural propriety or æsthetic feeling. The nearest approach to an ecclesiastical style was to be found in the old-fashioned New England meeting-house. Original, built on no Old World model, the exhibition of the feeling of a people governed by a puritanical and economical dislike to all ornament, simple in their tastes, earnest in their piety, restless in their habits, and unstable in their local attachments, it was truthful and characteristic in expression; but it almost justified the reproachful criticism of being 'a portable sentry-box of Zion' by the perishable material of which it was built and the flimsiness of its construction. It, however, has been of late superseded by imitations in wood of Grecian temples and Gothic cathedrals, which it is to be hoped will again give way to something more worthy of the age and people. It is a question of great importance, in seeking to adapt any ancient style of architecture to our purposes, to ascertain not only how far it can be made useful, but how its expression will be affected by its forced vicinity to other and incongruous styles. A good instance of this may be found in the Academy of Design in New York, one of the most perfectly-executed buildings in the country. In Venice or Palermo it would be entirely in keeping, but the general effect is injured, and much of the beauty and purity of the design and detail lost, by the obtrusive incongruity of its surroundings.

"Although we have no architecture proper, great strides have been made of late years in the taste exhibited in the erection of our buildings, especially in our churches and country houses. The former are, it is true, mostly copies of European types, more or less debased from the purity of the originals, or modelled upon the later and more florid styles of the sixteenth century; but in the latter there is not only originality, but often beauty of design. The heat of our summers and the cold and snows of our winters render a deep porch and spreading veranda not only useful, but ornamental; and in this department we see a better opening for a style original and expressive, unfettered and progressive, than in any other. It seems impossible that we, so full of inventive genius in other things, should not sooner or later have an architecture of our own, particularly as, in this art, utility, the leading motive, is one which has great charms for the spirit of the people. The diversity of climate, soil, races, and occupations which marks America militates strongly against the promotion of a style universal or common to the whole country; but there is no doubt that, as our wealth increased, and our tastes developed, there will arise what will be known and recognized as American architecture, having a common principle, but varying in detail with the special requirements of each portion of our extended and increasing territory. What is needed is thought and study on the part of our architects, and knowledge and appreciation on the part of our people. Nothing is well done in a hurry; and this great national characteristic must be abandoned or modified so far as architecture is concerned. We must give the time necessary to complete our design, and think out the detail for ourselves, instead of copying both from the works of other ages and other countries. All shams must be abandoned, all efforts to produce effect without honesty of construction exposed and decried, all shifts and contrivances to diminish necessary expense avoided, and the work begun, carried on, and completed with a due sense of its importance, present and future, and of its fitness both in purpose and expression, before we can claim either to have an architecture of our own, or even to present to the world a single good specimen of that of other lands."

From the paper on "The Prospects of Trade," by Hon. Amasa Walker, we make this extract:—

"There is and must be a general scarcity of currency throughout the country, because that article is so superabundant. This statement is doubtless a paradox to the unreflecting; nevertheless nothing is more certain. The history of the country for the last fifty years shows that money has always been most scarce, and the rates of interest most advanced, when there was the largest absolute amount in circulation. The reason for this is obvious. As a currency is expanded, speculation is excited, prices are greatly raised, and it takes a much larger amount of money to transfer an equal amount of merchandise, while the operations of those who are engaged in influencing and controlling the immense amount of transferable property of all kinds held for speculative purposes absorb all the surplus, and leave the money market in a stringent condition.

"Money, we must recollect, is *scarce* not in proportion to its actual quantity, but to the relative demand for it. When, therefore, in addition to the natural wants of trade, the speculative interest comes into market, the extraordinary demand is certain to create a pressure; so that, practically, it has always been true, as it is now true, that an expanded currency will be most scarce when it is most abundant; that collections will be most unsatisfactory when the circulation is largest; and that the rates of interest will be highest when the loans of the banks are most extended.

This important lesson the people must learn; and if they would have money plenty and cheap, they must insist that the amount shall be reduced to its natural limit—to that point where it is at par with specie. They cannot have an easy and reliable money market until that which is called money is truly so; and we incur no risk in predicting that a satisfactory state of trade will not arrive until the currency of the nation is equivalent in value to the currency of commerce.

"In looking forward for the remainder of the current year, we do not anticipate a general panic or breaking down of the national industry, because the currency is now a fixed quantity, and cannot be (as in the case of a mixed currency it must be) suddenly withdrawn from circulation whenever there is a pressure on the banks for the redemption of their notes; but we do expect that trade, manufactures, and business generally will be depressed, that profits will be small, expenses large, rents and rates of interest high, and losses from delinquent debtors heavy; while in the large centres of trade, especially in the largest, 'the spasms' of the money market will be frequent and violent."

—From the "Maiden Soldier," by Mrs. Ellet, we take this about female warriors:—

"It is not a very uncommon thing for women to serve in the disguise of soldiers, and our late war presents several examples. The services, however, appear to have been inconsiderable, and the disguises imperfect, for 'discharged' is the brief record of nearly all. In the war of the American Revolution two or three instances of heroic action on the part of women were gratefully acknowledged by the public authorities. Congress passed a resolution making honorable mention of the services of Margaret Corbin, wounded at the attack on Fort Washington, where she filled the post left vacant by her husband, who was killed at her side while serving a piece of artillery. A complete suit and half the monthly pay of a soldier were voted to her. The gunner's wife who took her husband's place when he was killed at the battle of Monmouth was rewarded by a commission. But no adventures of the kind attracted so much attention as the wonderful romance of the Massachusetts girl who actually served in the Revolutionary army through a long term, and rendered services valuable enough to be rewarded by a pension during life."

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the *Lady's Friend* for June, published by Deacon & Peterson. A fine steel engraving of Shakespeare's "Isabella," in *Measure for Measure*, is given as a frontispiece, and a large double-page colored fashion plate shows the latest styles of feminine attire. The other fashion illustrations are numerous and good, and the literary contents of the magazine are entertaining, useful, and instructive.

—The same house sends us *Demorest's Monthly* for June, which is full of fashion plates, patterns of every description, and an entertaining variety of literary articles, which will be appreciated by the fair sex.

THE LIBER STUDIORUM.

The London *Athenæum* says:—

We have been asked for a further exposition of the history and characteristics of the series of impressions from the plates of the "Liber Studiorum," purchased from Mr. John Pye for the Print Room, British Museum. This is not an occasion for an essay, but it may serve to explain certain parts of the history of this famous work if we recall some of the incidents which attended its appearance. It must be remembered, that the point of the history distinctly indicates the absence of patronage for or even understanding of art, not portraiture, in the country at the beginning of this century. The history of the failure of the "Liber" shows this, briefly thus:—Turner, about 1806, commenced a series of designs, for such they were, in illustration of the more recondite principles of chiar-oscuro—a term which, as we need hardly explain, means a great deal more than the words "light and shade"—and composition. He chose landscape and its cognate architectural and marine themes as exponents of his aims and lessons. He might equally well, had it suited him, have employed figures for this purpose, as other potent chiar-oscurists had done; in some respects, however, the *art* of the master could be better shown by themes which were less likely than incidents of human life to divert the mind of the observer from the design to the mere subject of a composition, and Turner wanted to show *art*, not to produce a series of *illustrations*, historical, topographical, and other. To express sentiment in landscape was among his chief aims. In this sense of his purpose, "Solitude," one of the "Liber" designs, is a poem drawn on paper; so are its fellows, "The River Wye," "London from Greenwich," and the rest. With this aspect of the subject, however, we have little here to do. Turner divided his "texts" into classes, and proposed to publish one hundred examples in twenty parts, which were to be periodically issued, and to comprise five plates each. Apart from the details of publication, which were of no well-promising character, Turner's plan originally was to make drawings in Sepia for the guidance of the mezzotint engravers. The majority of the drawings thus made are now at South Kensington; these have been photographed; some of them, as usual, with remarkable fortune, others with as remarkable ill luck. The best of the copies are, as exponents of composition, and, occasionally, of sentiment, nearly as good as the originals, of extraordinary value, and commendable to poor students because they can be got for a shilling apiece. Others are unmitigated rubbish. Probably more uniform results might be obtained on rephotographing these drawings.

The best of these drawings, however, and still more the photographs from them, are extremely inferior to impressions of the plates which, after the designer had etched the outlines, the several engravers prepared: also to the eleven "Libers" which Turner wrought with his own hands from first to last. Among Mr. Pyle's collection are several which bear the touches of paint placed by the artist in directing the engraver. It was found that the copper plates on which the subjects of the work had been mezzotinted failed, so exquisitely delicate was the engraving, to produce more than from twenty to thirty fine impressions. Turner himself, therefore, in order to carry on the work, executed from time to time all the needful reparations upon the copper plates; and thus impressions were obtained which constituted a series of "Liber" prints distinguished among amateurs as impressions of the plates in their "second" and "third" "states" of repair. These "states" are consequently of less value than impressions which were taken from the plates in their original condition. Yet, apart from composition and sentiment, being results of the artist's genius and profound knowledge of chiar-oscuro, even these "states" are valuable, and extraordinarily so when, as in the folios of Mr. Pye, a considerable number of them are brought side by side with impressions from the plates as originally mezzotinted. One of the grounds upon which the interest of the late purchase for the Trustees of the British Museum rests is, that we have now opportunity for collectively studying most of the subjects of the original work under the influence of changes which are wrought upon the plates, and produced what may be called "Effects No. 2," "No. 3," and sometimes "No. 4." Even a collection of original impression exhibits effect No. 1 only.

The change and general decadence of the prints as they came from plates which had been more or less frequently wrought upon are illustrated in a very striking manner in the British Museum collection. Although such changes, which constituted the successive "states" of the prints, were not invariably injurious, it is rare indeed to note an improvement in the progress from "state" to "state;" in a few instances state No. 3 is better than state No. 2 of a certain plate; never, to our knowledge, is a state No. 2 better than an original impression of the same plate.

The history and extent of the changes made in the plates have been given with strange exaggeration and a few errors, but it would be hard to exaggerate the difficulties not only of the artist and his engravers, but of the very subscribers to this extraordinary publication. The price was raised very considerably on the appearance of the second part. The parts appeared after no regular intervals; long periods elapsed between several of the issues, and nobody knew when one would be followed by another. Turner, or some one whom he could trust, sorted out the impressions in such a fashion that what was conceived to be a near approach to equality of value was obtained for the respective parts as they were issued to individual subscribers; no single part consisted wholly of *original* impressions; parts were made up with impressions of No. 2s and No. 3s, and a rough kind of justice seems to have been done.

Turner published for ready money only; those who failed to make up their sets in due order by paying for them experienced the inconvenience of having broken sets. The issue went on in this odd way until it entirely failed; the last part appeared in 1820, or fourteen years after the first; the fourth part was enriched by an exquisite frontispiece which the artist presented to his followers. There are thus seventy published plates and the frontispiece. Turner, when the series came to an end, gathered what would be called the "remainder" of his impressions, and sold them in sets.

Much gossip has floated about with respect to the "Liber Studiorum." It is certain that the artist afforded not a few illustrations of his peculiarities of mind and judgment in his ideas of publishing the work, which, whatever might have been their sources, clashed terribly with commercial necessities, customs, and prejudices. After a short time from the first, if not from the first issue, he refused to allow the usual profits to retailers. As ten per cent., afterwards reduced to five per cent., was all the traders could hope for in return for their trouble and the use of their capital, of course they did not, for the love of Art alone, procure and distribute Turner's venture. Would-be purchasers were thus frequently compelled to go to Queen Anne street, West, in search of their copies, and were there supplied by the artist. The worst impediments, however, to the course of the "Liber" were the extreme irregularities of its issues. The personal and other incidents of its history involve the designer's difficulties with the engravers who successively undertook portions of the series of plates; the lack of patronage for the work did not allow him to remunerate them fairly; other incidents evoke admiration for the energy Turner threw into the execution of that part which was reserved to himself. Then we experience regret on account of the abandonment of the idea of completing the scheme as at first proposed, when more than a fourth of the work remained to be published—surprise at Turner's apparent indifference to the unfinished state of about a dozen of the plates which remained unpublished, and would have gone far to fulfil the original plan—and, lastly, wonder at the extraordinary perseverance which carried the noble notion of such a work so far as it went, despite its lack of profit. These are some of the matters for thinking which the subject suggests.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.

To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 dm

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1869.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.

NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY

Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to

No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,

3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his

NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,

(Opposite Horner, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.

Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," containing 32 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 29 wfm 1m

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant and superior five-story stone Mansion, with Stables and Coach-houses, No. 1612 Walnut street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, 46 feet front, 150 feet deep to Chancellor street, 63 feet in the rear, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant and superior five-story granite stone front messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Walnut street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1612, containing in front on Walnut street 46 feet, and extending in depth 150 feet to Chancellor street, on which it has a front of 63 feet, with the privilege of a three-feet alley. The Mansion is five stories high, well and substantially built, and has all the modern conveniences. First floor has reception room, dining room, with dumb waiter, pantry, library, billiard room; second floor, two very elegant chambers and recess room, two handsome parlors, bath and water closet; third floor, four large chambers, two baths; fourth floor, three large chambers and banqueting room (with skylight); and five chambers with linen room on the fifth floor; large kitchen, two wine cellars, vault under front pavement, laundry, with stationary wash tubs, with hot and cold water, meat vault, two steam furnaces, cooking range, bell-calls, marble mantels, gas throughout, wash-pave, flag pavement; balcony (second story) front and back, high ceilings, numerous closets, etc. Also, two-story Stables and Coach Houses in the rear, fronting on Chancellor street. Court yard paved with granite. Large cistern in the yard. It is one of the most valuable residences on Walnut street, and situated in a desirable neighborhood. Terms—$50,000 may remain on mortgage for five years, if desired. May be examined on application to the auctioneers.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.—Also, on Friday, May 28, 1869, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, the entire elegant furniture, including ebony and gilt parlor furniture, silk terry coverings, very elegant walnut and rosewood chamber suits, handsome Wilton, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, china and glassware, etc. Full particulars in catalogues.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 3 12 14 15 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers.—Very Elegant Country Seat. Three-story stone Mansion, Stable and Coach-house, Green-houses, etc., 23 acres. New Second street road, Montgomery county, Penna., near the City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Residence of William G. Moorhead, Esq. On Tuesday, May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant country seat, of about 23 acres, situate on the westerly side of the New Second street turnpike, about 6 minutes' walk of City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a very elegant three-story stone mansion, with tower, well built and finished in a superior manner; walls frescoed, etc.; 5 open grates on first floor; well adapted for winter as well as summer residence; contains 6 rooms on each floor; library, picture gallery, etc.; has piazza on three sides, and the modern conveniences; commodious chambers, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking range, etc.; also, a handsome stone lodge or gardener's house, stable and carriage-house, green-house, ice-house, etc. The mansion is built in a beautiful grove of old forest and ornamental trees. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession. Sale absolute. May be examined any day previous to sale. The above is the residence of William G. Moorhead, Esq., who sells on account of going abroad for a term of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 12 14 15 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

STEAM SAW-MILL, HORSES, MULES, ETC.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, 24th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of Horses, Mules, and Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of 1 Portable Steam Saw-mill, with 12 circular saws; Turning Lathe and Tools, Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, etc., complete; 1 double-acting Steam Pump and Boiler.

10000 feet Hard Lumber—Oak, Hickory, and Ash.
12 Horses, 20 Mules,
10 Army Wagons, 4 Ambulances,
2 2h. Wagons, 12 Carts,
2557 Wagon Parts or Gates, etc.; Timbers—Hubs, Spokes, Fellocs, etc.;
809 Ambulance do.—Spokes, Tongues, Felloes, etc.;
15000 H. and M. Shoes (new),
2400 lbs. Scrap Iron,
1000 lbs. Iron for Brakes,
325 lbs. old Chains,
115 sets Harness, assorted,
2800 Iron Bolts,
1500 Carriage, etc., Bolts,
2 Bolt-cutting Machines,
1 Pipe-cutting Machine,
1 60-gal. Boiler,
200 Table-legs, new,
9000 ft. Cast-iron Pipe,
125 ft. Water Pipe,
1850 ft. Leather Hose,
190 lbs. Lead,
746 lbs. Zinc,
2181 lbs. Grain Sacks,
50 Lanterns, assorted,
81 Window-frames,
1 Anchor and Chain,

With Tools, Mallets, Sash, Trucks, etc., etc.

Attention is especially called to the Saw-mill, Horses, and Mules to be offered.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By authority of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.
5 13 9t

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 28th day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "MUSCOOTA," of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 31st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., the screw steamer "HURON," of 507 tons, old measurement, and the screw steamer "PEQUOT," of 593 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 3d day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel steamer "WINNEPEC," of 1030 tons, old measurement, and the iron steamer "ALLEGHENY," of 989 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 5 12 wfmz

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1750 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 2000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphorate, 6000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash: 25 per cent. required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 10 8t Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10t

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,894 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,250 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
267,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	267,900 00
$1,169,900	Par. Cost, $1,165,604 26.	Market value, $1,130,325 25
	Real Estate	26,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	323,498 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3150. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank	$116,150 03
	Cash in drawer	415 93 116,565 76
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
James F. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,083,328 70
PREMIUMS 1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.
[CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18t

JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR ..... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETARY

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 10

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16s

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27t

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 I

Foreign Items.

—Dr. Russell, of the *Times*, has been revisiting the Crimea, and he could scarcely fail to write a most interesting account of the scenes of so many desperate struggles fifteen years ago. There is one subject upon which he touches deserving of more than passing attention. The French and Russian dead have been reverently gathered together, but the English cemetery on Cathcart's hill is in a shameful state, notwithstanding the £13,000 paid by the Government for its proper maintenance. The Russian Government has done more than could be expected of it, but all the monuments in the cemetery are being chipped to pieces, and no attempt has been made to gather the remains of our fallen soldiers in one spot. After the close of the American war the first work of the United States Government was to collect the dead from the battlefields, and erect a memorial to them. At Gettysburg and Antietam (or Sharpsburg) the task is completed, and the soldiers of North and South have been laid together. This is what Dr. Russell suggests should be done with the remains of English soldiers in the Crimea, "which now lie broadcast over the land." For less than £13,000 the dead might have been brought into one graveyard, and some sort of mark put over the remains which could be identified. If the Government will do nothing further, private subscription will have to prevent the English cemetery from remaining a "national disgrace."

—Two young Englishmen have just favored the inhabitants of Stuttgart with another example of that high spirit and gentlemanlike behavior which have made English tourists so universally respected on the continent; and we are happy to be able to add that their exploits have met with due appreciation. On the Schloss Platz stands a statue of the late King, flanked by two weeping female figures, and great was the consternation of the loyal towns-people on discovering one morning that some daring miscreants, regardless of the "divinity that doth hedge a king," had painted the trio all colors of the rainbow, besides other indignities unmentionable to ears polite. A reward of 1200 florins offered for the detection of the offenders at once led to the arrest of a retired officer of the 9th Lancers and his brother, whom the German police, with the national slowness at understanding a joke, confined in the common gaol, and put on prison diet, with a German Bible apiece to beguile their leisure hours. After three days of this regime they were conducted by two gendarmes to the frontier, and dismissed with an admonition, which they are hardly likely to forget, never to re-enter the kingdom of Wurtemburg. Last year a similar *jeu d'esprit* was played by some Oxonians at Dinan.

—The fourth volume of "Austria's Campaigns in 1866" has just been published by the headquarters staff at Vienna. It contains an important despatch addressed by Count Bismark on the 20th of July, 1866, to the Prussian Ambassador in Paris, which is now printed for the first time, and throws a new light on the negotiations which led up to the peace of Prague. "The King" (says this despatch) "has only agreed to the armistice with great reluctance, and out of regard for the Emperor Napoleon; and his consent was made conditional on his being secured a considerable acquisition of territory in Northern Germany in the event of peace being concluded. The King attaches less importance to the establishment of a North-German Federal State than I do. On the other hand, he values, above all, annexations of territory, which I also consider as a necessary adjunct of Federal reform, as otherwise Saxony and Hanover would be too large for a close union. * * I send you confidentially, for your personal information and guidance, the following words of his Majesty:—'I would rather resign than withdraw without acquiring a considerable amount of territory for Prussia.' An official report in the same work adds that King William expressed a very strong wish to annex a portion, at least, of Saxony to his dominions, and based his claim on the ground that "the Saxon Government was the chief originator of all the German complications." It was only owing to the warm intervention of France and Austria on Saxony's behalf that the King yielded. Count Karolyi then demanded, on the part of Austria, that Saxony should be attached to a Southern Bund; but Prussia replied with a flat refusal. "Count Bismark declared the negotiations would be at an end if Austria persisted in this demand. He added that he was so inflexible on this point that if the King himself ordered him to comply, he would at once resign." The book concludes by asserting, on the authority of "information received by the Austrian Government from a trustworthy source," that, in view of the increase of territory acquired by Prussia, France "took the opportunity of secretly raising at Berlin the question of the recovery of her frontiers of 1814. * * * When the French diplomatists hinted at a restoration of Landau, Saarlouis, and perhaps Luxemburg, they did not meet with a peremptory refusal. It also appears that the Prussian Cabinet would have had even less objection to an extension of the French frontier in the direction of Belgium."

—Monsieur Lunier, the Inspector-General of the lunatic asylums of France, has recently presented to the Academie de Medecine a memoir on the increase of insanity, the conclusions of which are really alarming. According to this authority, in 1835 the proportion of lunatics was 4·96 in 1000 inhabitants; on the 1st of January, 1869, it had risen to 24·28 per 1000. Taking the population of France at 30,000,000, we arrive at the conclusion that the number of lunatics nearly equals that of the French army. The enormous apparent increase may be partially attributed to the very imperfect statistics available thirty-four years ago, and the greater facilities then existing for the concealment by families of the presence of this infirmity, but after making every allowance for this circumstance, M. Lunier, the greatest living authority in France on this subject, is convinced that the number of insane persons has more than doubled in the last thirty-four years. With regard to the lunatics confined in Government asylums, the exact numbers are easily obtainable; these establishments now contain 38,000 inmates, as compared with 10,000 in 1835; and the number of admissions becomes each year greater. On this subject Monsieur Lunier makes the somewhat curious remark that the increase in the number of admissions is now "contre-balance dans une mesure beaucoup plus large par les sorties a la suite de *guerisons et de deces*," which would seem to indicate the adoption of a kill or cure mode of treatment. While madness is thus spreading with such frightful rapidity, a considerable diminution is observed in the number of idiots and cretins. This fact may probably be traced to the greater material comfort now enjoyed by the agricultural classes, who had hitherto furnished the largest proportion of idiots, and principally in those districts where the greatest poverty was prevalent. The popular idea that women are more liable to mental derangement than men is declared a fallacy. It is true that the number of females in lunatic asylums slightly exceeds that of the males; but this arises from the fact that, their madness being usually more difficult of cure, when once admitted they generally remain inmates for a long period. The relative numbers of admissions have been, on an average, during the last twenty years, fifty-four men and forty-six women in each hundred.

—The Pope has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of Pius IX on the Duke of Ratisbon, who brought him the congratulations of the King of Prussia, and the cross of commander of the Order of St. Gregory on Baron de Frankenberg. It is asserted that the Duke of Ratisbon has come on a secret mission, and there can be no doubt that he has established more intimate relations between the Court of Rome and that of Berlin. The duke has been assisted in this object by Monsignor Ledosbowski, Archbishop of Posen, who exercises very great influence at the Vatican, and employs all sorts of agents in Rome, the most vigilant being the Congregation of the Resurrection, a Polish fraternity, very adroit and very subtle, and devoted alike to Count Bismark and Prince Gortschakoff. It is to this fraternity that the Czar has confided the negotiations respecting the marriage of his daughter to the King of Bavaria. The Princess wishes to remain in the Greek Church, but the Pope insists on her conversion to the Roman communion, and the brothers of the Resurrection are exerting all their casuistry to overcome his opposition. According to the best information, the Court of Rome is so elated by the grand demonstrations in honor of the Pope that, after mature consideration, it has decided to listen to no proposals for a *modus vivendi* with Italy. The clerical party talk very confidently of retaking the lost provinces, and even the more moderate declare they will be content with nothing short of the restoration of Umbria and the Marches.

—The 168th annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held on April 26 at St. James Hall, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. Among those present on the platform were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Lawrence, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Colombo, Lord Lyttelton, etc. The report stated that the general fund amounted to £76,784 12s. 1d.; appropriated funds, £12,108 8s. 5d.; and special funds, £14,238 19s. 6d.; making a total of £103,132. The society appeals to its friends for a sum of £14,000 to enable it to extend its operations.

—At a meeting of the Church Pastoral Aid Society in Exeter on April 26, the Dean of Exeter said that the average cereal production of England was 150,000,000 quarters, and the tenth of that would be 15,000,000. But what was the income of the Church from that source? Only 2,900,000, or the tenth of a tenth. Perhaps those gentlemen who had been voting for recent measures for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church would tell them where the difference had gone. It had gone into the pockets of those noble dukes, earls, and marquises, and not to the clergy. Let them take heed that the same hand that was dealing out injustice to Ireland did not deal out retributive justice to those who had appropriated the property of the Church. They had set a stone rolling which might crush them. A Samson had taken hold of the two pillars of the temple, and with his mighty arms was drawing them together, as it were, to make sport for the Philistines; let them take care that they were not involved in the common destruction.

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WIRE GUARDS

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Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, 2 3fmw1 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1402 S. Penn Square.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROR, CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1402 S. Penn Square (Broad, above Chesnut), by catalogue, the neat furniture, comprising walnut parlor and dining-room furniture, superior extension dining table, sideboard, pier mirror, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, Brussels, imperial and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, etc. 5 15 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

May 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

EIGHTH, east side, above Race street—Valuable Church property. Lot, 100 feet front; large church and brick residence.

WALNUT, No. 1619—Elegant granite stone Mansion and Coach-house. It is finished in a very superior manner, with every modern convenience. 46 feet front, 159 feet deep to Chancellor street. Immediate possession. Residence of William G. Moorhead, Esq.

NEW SECOND STREET ROAD, near City Line Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad—A very elegant Country Seat. 23 acres, superior stone mansion, stable and coach-house, green-houses, and beautiful grounds. Belongs to William G. Moorhead, Esq.

GIRARD AVENUE, No. 1331—Handsome Modern Residence.

CAMDEN, N. J.—253 very desirable Building Lots. See plans.

WAVERLY HEIGHTS—Elegant Residence. 12 acres.

OLD YORK ROAD—Country Place. 4 acres.

DUY'S LANE, No. 128—Handsome Residence.

TWENTIETH (north), No. 1513—Modern Residence.

WHARTON, No. 531—Modern Dwelling.

EIGHTH (north), No. 327—Valuable Store.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, east of Twenty-first street—Valuable Business Property.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, west of Twentieth—Substantial Building.

LEIB, Nos. 1720, 1722, 1724, 1726, and 1728—Three-story brick Dwellings.

GROUND RENTS—$60 and $120·75 a year.

RIDGE AVENUE, N. W. of Twenty-second—Desirable Lots.

BEACH, No. 1222—Brick Dwelling.

FORTY-FIRST, above Hutton—Modern Residence.

FIFTEENTH (south), No. 518—Desirable Residence.

BALTIMORE TURNPIKE—Country Place. 4 acres.

MAIN STREET, Germantown, No. 5236—Handsome Residence.

OTTER, No. 20—Brick Dwelling and Frame Shop.

THIRTEENTH (south), No. 421—Modern Dwelling.

JUNIPER, No. 219—Brick Dwelling.

RIDGE AVENUE, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth—Desirable Lot.

FIFTEENTH (north), No. 909—Modern Dwelling.

FRONT (north), Nos. 1059, 1061, 1063, and 1065.

WILCOX, No. 1936—Genteel Brick Dwelling.

FRONT, above Coates—Large Lot, Dwellings, Sheds, etc., No. 721.

FRANKLIN, No. 2128—Modern Dwelling.

TWENTY-THIRD and ARCH, N. W. corner—Wharf and large Lot.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

Estate of John Hemphill.

$6000 Delaware Railroad coupon bonds.
$2000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent.
$4000 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad 7 per cent.
$2000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent.
$3000 Union Canal 6 per cent.
$500 Cumberland Valley Railroad 8 per cent.
$2000 Allegheny Valley Railroad 5 per cent.
$252·67 do do do scrip.
$120 North Pennsylvania Railroad scrip.
$1000 Chester Valley Railroad 7 per cent.
123 shares Williamsport Bridge Company Stock.
395 shares Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg R. R.
44 shares Georgetown Gas Light Company, D. C.

Executor's Sale—Estate of Joseph Andrade.

$6000 Lehigh Zinc 7 per cent., January and July.
$5000 do do do May and November.
$4000 Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. 7 per cent.
150 shares Oswego Gas Company.

For Other Accounts.

$2700 McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co.
$18,500 Union Canal Co.
$4000 Harrisburg and Mount Joy Railroad.
6 shares Southwark Bank.
$10,000 Huntington and Broadtop. [5 14 3t
Shares Philadelphia and Mercantile Library.
100 shares Empire Transportation Co.
60 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
5 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co.
2000 shares Honeycomb Petroleum Co.

Catalogues now ready.

Sale No. 614 Spruce Street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.,

On Wednesday Morning,

May 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 614 Spruce street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising rosewood drawing-room furniture, crimson satin; two elegant arm chairs; centre tables, Tennessee marble tops; elegant rosewood piano, 7-octave; fine brocatelle and lace curtains; six French plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors; fine oil paintings and engravings; bronze ornaments; superior walnut dining-room furniture; extension dining table; buffet sideboards; fine cut glass, china, and plated ware; library and sitting-room furniture; fine Wilton, velvet, and Brussels carpets; four elegant walnut chamber suits; fine wardrobes; cottage furniture; fine hair and spring mattresses; bolster and pillows; superior high-case clock; kitchen furniture; refrigerator, etc. etc. [5 17 2t

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

On Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons,

May 18 and 19, at 4 o'clock, including historical, biographical, poetical and scientific works, English and American editions. 5 15 3t

FOR SALE—LARGE AND VALUABLE THREE STORY STONE MILL AND SIX HOUSES AND FARM, 53 ACRES, ALLEN'S LANE.

Three-quarters of a mile of Chesnut Hill and Mt. Airy station, on the Chesnut Hill Railroad, Twenty-Second ward. For further particulars apply to

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 13 5t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut Street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, WALNUT AND GILT FRAME MIRRORS, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ROSEWOOD MELODEON, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold the following:—About 10 suits parlor furniture, covered with plush, terry, reps, and haircloth; suits of walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil, with wardrobes to match; walnut and oak dining-room furniture, bookcases, lounges, centre tables, secretaries, reclining and arm chairs, office tables and chairs, china, glassware, etc.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Also, a large assortment of furniture and carpets from families declining housekeeping.

The furniture will be arranged for examination on Monday. 5 15 2t

Sale at Frankford.

MACHINERY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES.

Burning of a Factory and Dwelling-Houses Last Night.

The fire-fiend has been plying his torch right merrily of late. Last night he again delighted himself in havoc. At 2 o'clock A. M., a couple of hours before daylight, the bells rung out their alarm for a fire in Willow street, west of Eleventh. Quickly the firemen were on the ground, but the flames were quicker than they. The building in which the fire originated now smoulders on the ground, while many others in the vicinity bear blackened marks of the conflagration.

None of the buildings but the factory on Willow street were totally destroyed; the latter, however, hardly retains upright a fragment of the wall. It was occupied by Messrs. Pennypacker & Sibley, manufacturers of barrels, in one portion, and in the other by an agent, who, acting for the widow of the late E. Wright, Esq., carried on a white lead works. Colonel William B. Thomas was its owner. The starting of the fire is a mystery. No doubt remains but that it originated in the engine room, but whether it caught accidentally, or was due to the match of an incendiary or an explosion of the boiler, no one knows. It spread very rapidly, entirely consuming the structure and its contents. Mr. Thomas says that he has an insurance upon the building, but not sufficiently heavy to cover his loss. Pennypacker & Sibley had a large stock on hand, which is only partially insured. Nothing is known about the insurances on the white lead works. The total loss on the factory and the stock it contained may approximate $75,000 or $80,000.

Directly in the rear of the factory, with their fronts on Division street, stands a number of small dwelling houses. The roofs of these being tin, did not ignite, but grew red hot from the intense heat, and finally set on fire the timbers beneath them. As soon as this was discovered a deluge of water was poured in upon them, rescuing them from total destruction, but adding to damage the furniture the occupants were hastily endeavoring to save. All the families living in those dwellings had to leave. Save a wetting by the water, the greater portion of their household goods and furniture was removed in safety.

They were all owned by Mr. Job Bartlett, and insured.

No. 1109 was occupied by Mrs. Dillon. She has no insurance.

No. 1111 was occupied by Mrs. McConaghy. No insurance.

No. 1113 was occupied by Mr. James Nerns. He has an insurance.

No. 1115 was occupied by Mrs. Tatem; insured.

The houses further along the row were merely scorched.

Two firemen were injured by falling bricks;—A. J. Lago, in the head and body, and D. Weckerley about the body. Both of them were attached to the Empire Hook and Ladder Company.

Destruction of Dobson's Mill, at Falls of Schuylkill.

About half-past 12 o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in one of the several extensive mills owned and occupied by John Dobson, situated at the Falls of Schuylkill. It was some time before the firemen reached the scene, and by that time the fire had gained such progress that it was impossible for them to save anything. The flames burned for about three hours, at the expiration of which nothing was left standing but the bare walls. Fortunately, there was but a light stock of material on hand at the time, the building having been cleared out on Saturday, preparatory to making the regular change from the manufacture of summer to winter materials. The origin of the conflagration is involved in mystery, as there had been no fire in the place since Saturday at noon.

The structure consisted of a four-story stone main building, 75 feet by 40 feet, and a three-story stone attachment, 70 feet by 45 feet. It was insured for $3000. The machinery was of the latest improvement, and was insured for $14,000. The stock had an insurance of $5000, and the engine and boilers of $1000, which was divided among the following companies:—

Ætna, New York	$2500
Washington, New York	2500
Niagara, do	5000
Continental, do	5000
Imperial, London	3000
Manufacturers', Philadelphia	5000
Total	$23000

The total loss by the fire will reach $60,000, of which the principal portion is sustained by the destruction of the building, the insurance on which, as will be seen, is but small.

WHITMONDAY.

The Festival in Days of Yore—Its Modern Celebration.

To-day, while countless thousands of people in every country under the sun which owns the Gospel are celebrating one of the most interesting seasons of the year, that of Whitsuntide, it may be worth while to glance at the early history of the festival. In quite ancient times the peoples of Western Europe observed this season with pomp and ceremony occasionally, but more frequently with wild fun and gayety. It was that especially in which King Arthur is represented as holding his most splendid court, and more substantial monarchs than Arthur considered the time as one of the grand festivals of the year, looking for it as the particular occasion of chivalrous adventure of tilt and tournament. Popularly it is one of the most festive periods of the year. In merry England it was commonly celebrated with what was called the "Whitsun Ale," and was the great time for the morris-dancers. The country people would assemble in some large barn. There they danced and regaled and made merry. Fools and jesters were in demand. Indeed, in former times these festivals were deemed of so much importance that the expenses were defrayed by the parish, and charged in the churchwardens' accounts. Various games were indulged in, some of them peculiar to the season, and archery especially was much practised. The mystery or miracle plays, of which we read so much in ancient chronicles, and which possess an interest even for the present day, were likewise celebrated at this time. They were usually performed in churches, but frequently in the open air, in cemeteries, market-places, and squares, being got up at a cost much exceeding the spectacles of the modern stage. Not alone in England, however, was the season celebrated. In France and Italy, to say nothing of the other Christian States, it was observed with a pleasure approaching an uproar. Among the religious festivals of the Neapolitans—even to the present day—none is more joyously kept than this. The country folks and the citizens turn out *en masse* to attend a certain church near the town, and there engage in their sports after the service. In returning home vehicles of all sorts are pressed into service, and decorated in a fantastic manner with flowers and ribbons and boughs of trees. In these latter days we have grown more cold and indifferent, caring but little about any extraordinary observance of the time. Still, so far as this country is concerned, and especially with its foreign element of our population, the season is by no means forgotten. To-day, in this city, the Germans are indulging in their regular Whitsuntide excursions and jollifications. At Engel & Wolf's farm a sængerfest is being given. The singing societies participating in the affair are the Mænnerchör, Young Mænnerchor, Sængerbund, and Lildertafel d. d. fr. Gem. A varied programme has been prepared for the occasion, and a pleasant time may be anticipated.

DEALERS IN LIQUORS.—From the series of instructions recently issued by Commissioner Delano for the carrying out of the amended tax laws, we take the following paragraph concerning dealers in liquors:—

"Under the provisions of the amendatory act of April 10, 1869, every person who sells, or offers for sale, foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, in less quantities than five gallons at the same time, is to be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors; and every person who sells, or offers for sale, such spirits, wines, or liquors in quantities of five gallons or upwards, is to be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer. This changes the distinction between wholesale and retail dealers in liquors, and assessors will take notice thereof in making the assessments for the special tax for the year commencing May 1, 1869, and correct any assessments made before receipt of these instructions accordingly.

"Dealers in liquors, whether wholesale or retail, whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise exceed $25,000, are subject to an additional tax of one dollar for each hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000, and at the same rate as a wholesale dealer, on every thousand dollars of sales of other merchandise. When any liquor dealer's sales shall exceed $25,000, he must keep separate accounts of his sales of liquors and his sales of other merchandise, and must return them in separate items, and will be assessed one per cent. on his sales of other merchandise in excess of such $25,000.

"The exemption of distillers and brewers from special tax as dealers extends only to sales of liquors of their own production, made at the place of manufacture, and in the original casks or packages to which the tax-paid stamps are required to be affixed. The liquors must be delivered directly to the purchaser, or his agent, from the distillery or brewery premises. Dealers in liquor, who sell in quantities less than five gallons, and also in quantities of five gallons and upwards, must pay special tax both as wholesale and retail liquor dealers."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—William Hubbard, while in a drunken state yesterday, attempted to jump into the Schuylkill from the Wire Bridge. A policeman took him into custody. After becoming sober he was given a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, who fined him for being intoxicated.

NEGLIGENCE OF HOUSE KEEPERS.—The attention of the Mayor was called this morning by Lieutenant Curley, to the fact that the police of the Fifth district found the doors of no less than eleven houses open on Saturday night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Henry C. Edgar, thirty-two years of age, son of Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, died suddenly, on Saturday, from the effects of heart disease.

GENERAL STEWART VAN VLIET, who has been assigned to Philadelphia by the Secretary of War, as Chief Quartermaster of the military division of the Atlantic, is a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, of the class of 1840, with which graduated also Generals William T. Sherman and George H. Thomas. He entered upon active service immediately after graduation, and participated in the Indian wars in Florida during the years 1840-41-42. He was also engaged in the battle of Monterey and in the siege of Vera Cruz, in the Mexican war, and in the encounter with the Sioux Indians at Blue Water in 1855. When the civil war broke out he was assigned to staff duty, and acted as Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the Peninsular campaign, July, 1862, and from that time until the close of the war he was engaged in forwarding supplies to all the armies in the field, a service so well done as to win promotion to the rank of brevet Brigadier-General in the regular army, and brevet Major-General of Volunteers, "for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion." The nature of this service, of course, prevented him from figuring in the bulletins of active operations in the field, but his labors were none the less meritorious and efficient.

CHICKEN THIEVES.—Three negroes were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning on the Lancaster pike, near Hestonville, on suspicion of being chicken thieves. They acknowledged being such, and gave information on which James Stephenson, who has charge of the colored cemetery in that vicinity, was arrested and taken before Alderman Maule, who, after a hearing, committed him to answer the charge of harboring thieves. It is alleged that the three would steal chickens and take them to Stephenson's house where they would clean them. The three were also sent to prison.

ROBBERIES.—The dwelling of Solomon Smucker, No. 1721 Mount Vernon street, was entered on Saturday afternoon, during the absence of the family, and robbed of silver ware valued at about $100.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night a thief entered the new building on Lombard street, above Twelfth, and from that went into the house occupied by Mr. Keys. While engaged in ransacking the rooms in the upper part of the dwelling, a son of Mr. Keys entered by the front door and frightened off the robber, without his having secured any articles.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—The following additional appointments were announced officially this morning:—

Thirteenth district—Andrew Craig, vice John S. Cameron, resigned.

Sixteenth district—William M. Leech, lieutenant, vice John Tolbert, resigned.

First district—John Donohue and Andrew Conner.

Third district—John Moran.

Schuylkill Harbor—William Smith.

Eighth district—Lewis Churchill.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, Henry Eisfeldt had a hearing upon the charge of the theft of six pairs of chickens from a dwelling in Roxborough. Held for a further hearing.

Also, George Black and Francis Stephens had a further hearing upon the charge of the larceny of money and two watches of the value of $224 from the Turkish bath establishment in Girard avenue. Held to answer.

SAILED FOR EUROPE.—Among the Philadelphians who have sailed for Europe during the past week were C. H. Clark, Esq., President of the First National Bank and the National Life Insurance Company, and F. Fairthorne, Esq., who sailed for Liverpool on the Scotia. A. Pequignot, Esq., of the firm of C. & A. Pequignot, sailed in the steamer Lafayette for Havre.

CASUALTY.—Timothy Turner, aged thirty-five years, fell yesterday at Fortieth and Market streets, and broke a leg. He was conveyed to his residence in that neighborhood.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.—Arrived, ship Harrisburg, from Buenos Ayres; barque Pearl, from Pernambuco; brigs Insulanern, from Rio; and Annie, from Bahia. Passed up for Baltimore—Barques Agnes, from Rio; Adeline Richardson and Harrison Leach, from West Indies; brig Caroline, from Demarara. Sailed—Barques Wayfarer, for New York, and Alice Lea, for Demarara.

FATHER POINT, May 17.—Arrived, steamship Moravian, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....56 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....66

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

N. G. barque Marie Adelaide, Shorka, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Regina de foie, Pootlley, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr John Stroup, Crawford, New Haven, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr Kate McLean, Conklin, Shelter Island, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr John Forsyth, Applegate, Washington, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to E. A. Souder & Co. Passengers—Mrs. B. Cain, Mrs. Ellen Ruth, Master Thos. Ruth, Master Jas. Ruth, Mr. W. A. Calhoun, Mr. John Price, Mr. W. H. Smith, J. P. Flinn and lady, James Murtagh, lady, and child, Mrs. Grifiuss and four children, Mr. C. H. Platt, Mr. John Carter, Mrs. Medwer, and Mrs. Boydell. Passed in the bay and river, bound up, barque Meaco, from Rio; brigs Bessie, from Granton; Scandia, from Liverpool; and Hermis, from Porto Cabello.

Steamer R. Wynne, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Barque Andes, Shipper, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. barque George H. Jenkins, Durkee, from Shields March 22, with railroad iron to Pennsylvania RR. Co.—and vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig J. Devereaux, Clark, 5 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, 13 days from Nevis, with sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.

Schr J. C. Hertz, Gray, 16 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr E. S. Cennant, Gerrish, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Ann E. Valentine, Bayles, 5 days from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Gay, 17 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co. Barque Constance called at Nevassa April 23, from Altavela, at which place the consignees refused to recognize the charter party; sailed again same evening for St. Jago; 4th inst., off Inagua, passed barque Tremont, of Boston, steering south; 5th, was in company with barque Golden West.

Schr J. P. Armitage, Edwards, 3 days from Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Consolidated, Brown, 3 days from Nansemond, with rails to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Dorborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr J. B. Connor, Blaxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. E. Bewley & Co.

Schr R. C. Thomas, from Matanzas, arrived yesterday, is consigned to E. C. Knight & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Scotscraig, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was spoken yesterday by a New York pilot boat.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
2 4 No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

CROQUET HEADQUARTERS

Twelve varieties from $5·00 per set up, made of BOXWOOD, ROSEWOOD, LIGNUMVITÆ, COCOA, APPLE and ROCK MAPLE. Painted in China colors, which we guarantee will wear as long as the wood itself.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Steam Power Printers,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
mws3m PHILADELPHIA

CROQUET CROQUET! CROQUET!
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
Croquet from $5·00 upwards, made of the hardest and best wood, Boxwood, Lignumvitæ, Apple, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm1 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
FIFTH WEEK of the Engagement of MISS SUSAN GALTON.
SECOND WEEK of Leter's Great Opera, PUNCHINELLO.
PUNCHINELLO, and A RAINY DAY.
FRIDAY NIGHT—Benefit of Mr. Thomas Whiffin, CHING CHOW HI and JEANETTE'S WEDDING. 5 17tf

TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT.
The DWELLING PART of the S. W. corner of BROAD and CHESNUT Streets.
Desirable location.
5 17 2t WARD & McKEEVER.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Decisions—Secretary Boutwell's Financial Policy—Great Advance of Gold—The Bonds Keep Pace with It.

May Celebration—A Children's Procession Reviewed by the President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Matters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Acting Commissioner Douglass has to-day decided that in the case of Clarke, Dodge & Co., New York brokers, who made application to the Internal Revenue Bureau for a rehearing and reconsideration of the assessment made by the late Assessor of the Thirty-second district of New York, the application cannot be granted.

Secretary Boutwell

received a despatch to-day from Wall street, stating that gold had gone to 142, but that bonds had advanced accordingly. The Secretary is determined not to change his policy, whether gold goes up or down.

Minister Motley.

Secretary Fish had a long interview with the President this morning about the instructions of Mr. Motley. They will be transmitted to Motley at New York, as he does not expect to return here.

At the White House.

The crowd at the White House to-day was larger than it has been for some time. This is owing to the return here of several Senators and members, who, with their friends, are making a fresh onslaught upon the President for offices.

The officers of the French ship now at Annapolis were admitted to see the President this morning. They were accompanied by one of Secretaries of the French Legation.

The feature of the May celebration of the Sunday Schools of this city to-day was the reviewing by the President of about two thousand children, who passed the White House in the procession.

Contest Over the Philadelphia Appraisership.

The friends of Blodget and Cochran are here in strong force, and each party is making the utmost exertions to secure the success of its favorite. It is quite certain, however, that Blodget will be removed from the appraisership by Mr. Boutwell, as it is impossible for him to counteract the charges brought against him by the merchants of Philadelphia. In case of the removal of Blodget, Cochran's chances for the appointment are very good, and are daily improving.

Suspension of a Produce Firm.

MONTREAL, May 17.—J. & D. McBurney, large produce merchants of this city, have suspended. Reports place their liabilities at $125,000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Whitsun Monday Observances—Movements of French Frigates.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—This being Whitsun Monday, it is a partial holiday and business is considerably suspended. The regular parade of the Maryland militia takes place this afternoon, when eight or ten regiments will be out and be reviewed by Governor Bowie.

The French war brig Obligata, which was here some days, sailed yesterday for Annapolis to join her consort, the steam frigate Jean Bart. Several officers and midshipmen of these vessels are still here.

FROM SAVANNAH.

A Defaulter Decamps.

SAVANNAH, May 17.—Thomas Gibbs, of this city, has disappeared, leaving behind him liabilities to a considerable amount, but no clue to the direction in which he has gone.

SPAIN.

The Strength of Her Army and Navy—Condition of the War Department.

Admiral Topete, the Minister of Marine, made a complaint the other day that his iron-clads were lying idle in the ports of Carthagena and Ferrol for want of sailors to man them. Action was taken in the matter instantly. The project of an act was made out, discussed, carried into the committee, drawn back, rediscussed, and passed that Topete should be allowed to raise men for the navy. So the quintas will go again into operation along the sea coast where sailors are to be found.

Three army corps are to be formed, each corps to be under the command of a lieutenant-general. The present strength of the army in Spain is 80,000 men, disposed as follows:—Forty regiments, two battalions each, of infantry. One regiment of infantry and two battalions of hunters are permanently stationed at Ceuta, opposite Gibraltar, on the coast of Morocco; one regiment at the Canary Islands, fourteen regiments now in Cuba, one at the Philippines, two at the other Spanish West India Islands, eight regiments stationed at Madrid, one at the Pardo Military College. Total number of infantry, 59,578 men.

Artillery.—Four regiments, two battalions each, of siege artillery; five battalions for field service, now at Madrid; two battalions for mountain service, one squadron of remounts, a company of observation and an academy troop—8850 men.

Engineers.—Two regiments, two battalions each; topographical brigade—2552 men.

Cavalry.—Twenty regiments of four squadrons each; one squadron in Galicia, one in Majorica, one at Ceuta; ten squadrons in Cuba, two establishments of remounts, one academy troop, and those at the school of farriers and commission of reserve—8993 men.

Marines.—African companies, regular and irregular, 252; force not included in the regular army—viz., pensioners of Atocha, 128 men. Total, 80,000 men.

These army corps are to provide against contingencies that may shortly arise, and they are to be kept ready to march at a moment's notice.

Spanish Treatment of the Cuban Insurrection.

From the London Times, May 3.

The Spaniards are doing in the colony what, before the revolution, they used to do at home. They are shooting and hanging, not, indeed, without provocation, but without mercy, and it is more than possible that in their unhesitating dealings with foreign sympathizers they may expose themselves to the interference of other governments. Of this risk also, however, they are apparently regardless. They argue from the broad fact that one of their dependencies is in insurrection and that it is their business to put the insurrection down. It is nobody's business, in their opinion, to enquire into their methods of proceeding.

From these rigorous principles they have derived considerable strength. Indeed, it seems probable from the latest intelligence that the rebellion is actually on the wane. There is no peace in Cuba, nor is there as yet quite a solitude; but General Dulce, the Spanish commander in the island, is practically master of the country. The insurgents still maintain themselves in places, and will perhaps continue for some time to do so; but they are not making head against the Government, and the rebellion, in default of foreign aid, must gradually die out. We published on Friday last an announcement that this aid is not likely to be forthcoming. The American Government, it is said, will not interfere, unless provoked by attacks on American rights; and so the Cuban insurrection will come to an end. At the same time it is well understood in Spain that the whole population of the island is disaffected to the core, and that the country can only be held by conquest, and perhaps on terms too costly to be always acceptable. At present the Spaniards are fighting for a sentiment, but they fight in earnest. The same spirit which led them lately to Morocco and San Domingo, and which embroiled them in a war with Chili, is now impelling them against Cuba. They are resolved that the colonists shall not assert their independence; they are determined to put down the rebellion and to keep their hold upon the island. Of what is to come afterwards they take little heed. Perhaps the Cubans will accept reasonable terms of reconciliation; perhaps they will rebel again, with a better chance; probably, indeed, some day or other the colony will be lost. But in the meantime and for the present the Spaniards will not allow the Cubans that right of revolution which they have just exercised themselves or permit them to choose their own institutions. On this assertion of their power they are stubbornly bent, and they will probably have their own way.

A SPENDTHRIFT LORD.

A Gay and Festive English Youth Spends Three Thousand Pounds a Year on an Income of Four Hundred.

The London *Times* gives the following curious and interesting history of a case of bankruptcy just decided by the courts of England, the bankrupt being a son of the late Duke of Newcastle:—

"Lord Albert Sidney Pelham Clinton owed at the time of his appearance in Basinghall street upwards of £25,000. In the year immediately preceding his bankruptcy his expenditure had been £2886, against an income of £400. The details of this expenditure, as furnished by himself, showed gambling losses of £600 at Homburg, £150 at Wiesbaden, and £350 at Spa, with betting losses of £250 on the Derby, and £180 at the Brighton races. In Paris and elsewhere, 'this gentleman,' according to the recapitulation of the Commissioner, 'spent for his expenses in three weeks £100; for apartments, £80; travelling expenses, cabs, hotel bills, carriage hire, and theatre and opera boxes, £420 more; keep of horses and servants, £200; for pocket money, £100.' This was the style of living which the bankrupt's advocates held to be not extravagant within the meaning of the act, on which argument the Commissioner did not bestow much consideration. He ruled, as anybody might expect him to rule, that an expenditure of about £3000 on such pursuits as these, with an income of only £400 to support it, did undoubtedly expose the bankrupt to the sentence of the court; the only question was whether an uncertain or precarious annuity could be made the subject of a judicial order.

"It was not to be supposed—at any rate, it was not necessary to assume—that Lord Albert Clinton, a young man of good education, sufficient abilities and advantageous connections, should be altogether without the power of doing something for his living. It would be unjust, observed the Commissioner, to presume that such a person 'meant to condemn himself to a life of useless and unworthy idleness.' Lord Albert could earn an income of some kind or other, even if his annuity were withheld—an income which ought, in fact, to yield the very modest contribution of £100 a year for the benefit of his creditors. So, in the order of the Court, the annuity was left out of the question, and the bankrupt was simply enjoined to pay over a sum of £100 a year towards the satisfaction of his debts. As his discharge is made conditional on this payment, and as in default of such payment Lord Albert will 'remain an undischarged bankrupt, subject to all the consequences which attend that state,' the trustees of the annuity can do as they please. If they withhold the allowance from their ward, and he fails to earn a surplus of £100 a year by his own exertions, he will be liable to imprisonment; if they pay it, one-fourth of it will be available for the benefit of the creditors, and Lord Albert 'must content himself with £300 a year for the future.'"

HOFF.

What is Said of the Admiral.

The New York *Herald* editorially says:—

The assumed friends of the Cuban cause in Washington are taking particular pains to throw discredit on the official reports of Admiral Hoff from Havana, on the state of affairs in Cuba, and are particularly excited because he has told some truths unpalatable to them. We have carefully watched these reports for some time past, and have been particularly gratified to notice their constant agreement with the facts of the movements in Cuba, as made known to us from our voluminous correspondence, our exchanges, and the multitudinous supplies of information which pour in upon us from all sources. It is but just to the gallant Admiral to say that our conclusion, from the perusal of his reports and a constant study of developments in Cuba, is that he is eminently a fair-minded man and just to all parties. If the Cuban sympathizers are not satisfied because he truthfully reports the dissensions existing among them, and the consequent weakness of their operations, they can cure the evil by healing their disagreements and presenting a unity of organization which shall entitle them to respect. They cannot help their cause by abusing the true friends who tell them of their errors.

OBITUARY.

Rufus L. Lord.

The decease of this well-known banker and owner of real estate took place on Saturday morning at his residence in Laight street, New York. Mr. Lord had reached the advanced age of 83 years, and had long retired from business life other than the supervision of his vast real and personal property, which in the aggregate amounts to nearly $5,000,000. He derived a rental equal to about 7 per cent. on the well-known block of offices bounded by Exchange place and William street. This property alone is worth $3,000,000. His personal estate consists for the most part of United States bonds. He made it a duty to his country to respond to every appeal for material aid, and it is said that he subscribed to or bid for every public loan of the United States. The particulars of the famous Lord bond robbery are yet fresh in the minds of the public. His loss at that time was about $1,100,000 of bonds and certificates of stock. But he ultimately, although at a heavy expense, recovered nearly the whole amount. Mr. Lord was a bachelor, and his immense estate will be divided among his brother and sisters, and their children and grand-children.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton quiet; 150 bales sold at 28¾. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales of 6000 barrels. Wheat dull; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2, $1·45. Corn dull; sales of 28,000 bushels at 81@86c. Oats dull and lower; sales of 10,000 bushels at 79@80. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard firm at 18@18¼c. Whisky firm at 97@98c.

—An iron water-pipe, eleven inches in diameter and 8800 feet long, has been laid in California, a part under 684 feet pressure.

—A Kentucky miss settled a fellow-passenger who attempted to kiss her while passing through a tunnel, by biting a piece from his cheek.

—Four hatters at Danbury have been fatally poisoned by the coloring of some of the hats they were finishing.

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,
2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
8 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JOHN L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, has opened a new office for Ladies and Gentlemen, at No. 702 CHESNUT Street ("Press" Building, Room No. 4, second floor), where he will be happy to see his old friends and all who wish his Phrenological opinions. 5 15 6t

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

General Daniel E. Sickles Appointed Minister to Spain—The Commission Signed by President Grant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Farewell Banquet to Minister Johnson—Why He was Recalled—Political Excitement in France.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Daniel E. Sickles Made Minister at Last.

The commission of General D. E. Sickles as Minister to Spain, which was prepared at the State Department on Saturday, was signed by President Grant to-day.

A. M. T. Wheeler, of Minnesota, has been appointed United States Marshal for Montana.

The Executive Mansion.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A large crowd of visitors thronged the ante-rooms of the Executive Mansion this morning. Among those who paid their respects to the President were Captain Chanier and other officers of the French schoolship Jean Bart.

The Newfoundland Telegraph.

Mr. Samuel Stevens presented a communication to the President from Peter Cooper, Marshall O. Roberts, Messrs. Taylor, Wilson, and G. Hunt, of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, requesting Executive action or reference to the Attorney-General.

Friends in North Carolina.

A delegation from the Baltimore Association of Friends here had an interview with reference to aiding and advising Friends in North Carolina in reference to the establishment of schools.

Naval Order.

Commander Jonathan Young has been assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Association.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—The Pennsylvania Reserve Association meets on Tuesday, June 1, at West Chester, Pa., and not on June 2, as reported in some newspapers.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

State of the Money Market—Fluctuations in Gold—Railroad Stocks—Prices of General Produce.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Bonds continue very firm at the advanced prices at the noon call given in our last edition. Gold, after selling up to 139¾, fell back to 139⅝, under large sales, and again reacted to 139⅝. Stocks continue irregular, but rather firmer. The following are the prices:—

Pacific Mail	95 @ 92½
New York Central	181¾@181¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93¼@ 93¾
Reading	95¾@ 96
Michigan Southern	106⅝@106⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33¼@ 33⅝
Northwestern	91¾@ 91⅝
Northwestern preferred	103 @103¼
Rock Island	127½@127⅝
Fort Wayne	155 @155½
St. Paul	78 @ 78¼
St. Paul preferred	87½@ 87½

LATER STILL.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Flour dull and in favor of the buyer; sales of 5400 barrels at $5·65@5·90 for superfine State; $6·10@6·30 for extra State; $6·35@6·50 for choice do.; $6·55@6·80 for fancy do.; $5·65@5·90 for superfine Western; $6@6·30 for common to medium extra Western; $6·35@6·90 for choice do.; $6·95@8 for good to choice white wheat extra; $6·25@6·70 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·75@7·40 for trade brands; $7@8·50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and $9@12 for good to choice do. Market closing quiet. Southern Flour dull and drooping; sales at $6·50@6·95 for common to fair extra; $7@12 for good to choice do. California declining; sales 200 sacks at $6·25@9·40. Rye Flour quiet; sales 150 barrels at $4·75@7. Corn Meal quiet. Wheat market rather more active, without decided change in price; sales of 33,000 bushels at $1·45 for No. 2 spring, delivered; $1·46 for No. 1 and 2 mixed, delivered; and $1·85 for white Michigan.

Rye dull and declining; sales of 600 bushels Western at $1·32. Barley dull and drooping. Barley Malt quiet. Corn dull, and about 1c. lower; sales of 38,000 bushels at 78@88c. for new mixed Western, as in quality; and 91@92c. for old do. in store and delivered.

Oats lower and dull; sales of 14,000 bushels at 78½@81c. for Western, afloat. Total stock of grain in warehouse—Wheat, including 552,363 bushels of California, 914,700 bushels; Corn, 275,265 bushels; Oats, 543,000 bushels; Rye, 697,000 bushels; Barley, 14,352 bushels; Malt, 100,705 bushels; Peas, 34,319 bushels.

Rice quiet and steady at 8½@9½c. Carolina coffee unchanged, dull. Sugar firm, not very active. Sales of 250 hogsheads at 12@12⅝c. for Cuba; 15c. for clarified Demarara, and 130 boxes Havana at 13½@13¾c.; refined in moderate request, steady. Molasses steady; fair demand. Sales 600 barrels Cardenas at 53c. Hops steady; 6@12c. for American.

Hay firm; 60c. for shipping, and $1@1·30 for retail lots. Oil—Linseed firm at $1·07 from crushers. Tea in moderate request; sales of 1300 half-chests green, 600 do. Oolong, and 700 do. Japan on private terms.

Pork quiet but firm; sales 600 barrels at $31@31·70 for new mess; $30·75 for old do.; $24·50@25·50 for prime; and $28@28·25 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales of 120 barrels at $8@16 for new plain mess, and $12@18 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet; sales of 80 tierces at $20@25 for prime, and $25@30 for India mess.

Beef hams steady; sales 120 barrels at 26@32c. Cut meats steady; sales 170 packages; 12¾@13c. for shoulders, and 15½@16c. for hams. Middles quiet; sales 100 boxes short rib at 16½. Lard firmer; sales 525 tierces at from 17@18½ for No. 1 to prime steam, and 18½@18¾ for kettle rendered.

Butter quiet; 25½@32 for Ohio, and 38@42 for State. Cheese, 19@23c. Ashes—Pots quiet and steady at $7·62½@8; pearls dull and nominal. Whisky a shade firmer; sales of 100 barrels Western, free, at 97@98c. Cotton quiet; sales of 200 bales at 27¾c. for low middlings, and 28¾c. for middling. Tallow firmer; sales of 85,000 pounds at 11⅝@11¾. Stearine steady; sales of 38,000 pounds at 17@19¼. Grease quiet; sales of 31,000 pounds at 11@14c.

Petroleum quiet. 16c. for crude and 32½c. for refined. Receipts of produce by all routes:—Flour, 8800 barrels; Whisky, 245; Corn Meal, 245; Wheat, 1200 bushels; Corn, 40,672 do.; Oats, 13,355 do.; Ashes, 35 barrell; Beef, 1084 do.; Pork, 548 do.; Cut Meats, 80 packages; Oil Cake, 281 sacks.

Wall Street in a Flurry—Later Particulars of the Failures and Suspensions.

NEW YORK, May 17.—There is much excitement in Wall street in consequence of the failure of the German banking house of Schephnler & Co. This firm is largely short of gold. The general estimate of their short contracts on gold is $8,000,000. It is understood also that they were short of Government bonds, and had a considerable amount of bills of exchange out. The greatest excitement and confusion prevail, and this failure has caused an unsettled feeling in all departments. The gold market was the first to feel the effects of the failure.

At the opening there was a perfect rush to buy, which carried the premium to 142¾, but it soon declined to 141⅝. It is estimated that the Bank of England directors, at an extraordinary meeting, had advanced the rate of interest to 5 per cent. Money easy. Exchange firm at 9⅛. Bonds firm, and prices ⅛@¼ higher than on Saturday. Railways opened heavy, rallied, and became firm. The miscellaneous list is steady.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Arrived, steamship Fah-Kee, from Bermuda.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	181½	West. Union Tel.	43¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	29¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	105¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Toledo and Wabash.	75
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105⅞	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	91	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	102	Wells, Fargo	34½
Chi. and R. I. R.	125¾	United States